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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,174.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The steamship "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander TEMPLETON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		May 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Galle	
,, Carwar	26	,, Negapatam	7
,, Mangalore	27	,, Madras	9
,, Cannanore	28	,, Coconada	11
,, Tellicherry	28	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Calicut	29	,, Bimlipatam	12
,, Beypore	29	,, Calingapatam	13
,, Cochin	30	,, Gopalpore	13
,, Alleppy	30	,, False Point	14
,, Tuticorin May	2	Arrives CALCUTTA	16
,, Colombo	3		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		May 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	12
,, Kurrachee	27	,, Mahomerah	12
,, Muscat	30	,, Fao	12
May.		,, Bushire	1
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Linga	19
,, Linga	4	,, Bunder Abbas	21
,, Bushire	6	,, Jask	22
,, Fao	8	,, Gwadur	24
,, Mahomerah	8	,, Kurrachee	28
Arrive BUSREH	9	Arrive BOMBAY	31

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd April 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. BUSHEER, 794 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. SMITH, as above on THURSDAY, the 22nd April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Deoghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. DOREY, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 27th April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA.

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 23 D APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
				April.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	28th—Southampton.
				May.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
GWALIOR	N. W. Haselwood	2725	450	4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	11th—Suez &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. ROSKELL, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons,	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400, on 20th April	1875.
Passenger Steamer POLLUCE,	2,700,	250, on 5th May	1875.
Cargo Steamer DIDO,	1,200,	150, on 20th May	1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

18, Bombay Green, 19th March 1875.

TO PORTSMOUTH OR LONDON.

TO sail positively 24th April, S. S. "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," 2,700 Tons Register, 500 H. P. Nominal, Class 100 A 1, W. C. AULD, Commander.

This Steamer is expected to make the voyage in 27 days, her average speed being 11 knots.

The "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," has splendid accommodation for passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins, which are on deck, are specially fitted up for tropical voyages. Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Saloon, Marble Baths, Shower Baths, Ice House, &c.

FIRST CLASS FARE. Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at usual rates.

For passages only, plans of Cabins, &c., apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 7TH MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	300
To Malta	400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 15th April 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

1st Class	Rs. 5 0	3rd Class	Rs. 1 8
2nd ,,	,, 3 0	Horses & Carriages.	,, 4 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Ms. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs, one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 10 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—A Steamer PLIES ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling each way at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Srewerden and Bankot.

The Steamer leaves Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M., arriving at Dasgaum about 5 P.M.

Returning the Steamer leaves Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M., arriving at Bombay, Carnac Bunder, about 5 P.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda.	Jinjira.	Srewerden.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4
Horses or Carriages	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

HORSES are carried at the risk of the owner; and 2 days' previous notice must be given of intention to send horses and carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M. the previous day for shipment. Horse-keepers are charged Third Class fare.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 1875.

N.B.—Passengers are recommended to provide themselves with refreshments, nothing being obtainable on board.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MAY, 1875.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 206 H P., Commander A. IRVINE, from Bombay as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., 2125 Tons, 424 H.P., nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 5th May, and will be followed by the—

MACEDONIA.	2273 Tons,	486 H P.,	nom. about	25th May.
TRINACRIA.	2107 ,,	424 ,,	,, ,,	5th June.
EUROPA,	2277 ,,	424 ,,	,, ,,	25th ,,

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 28TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 10th 1875.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 1ST OF MAY.

THE fine new full-powered S. S. KING ARTHUR, Lieutenant JOHNSTONE, R.N., Commander, will leave Bombay as above. FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

This vessel has excellent Saloon accommodation on deck for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers, and will carry a Doctor and a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on the 26th April.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. BROWN, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Splendid Screw Steam-ship "JAS. C. STEVENSON," JOHN G. BELL, Commander, (most favourably known in the Passenger Trade), 1,948 Tons gross Register, 1,225 Tons nett Register, 260 Horse-power nominal, 1,350 Horse-power effective, will sail about 30th April 1875.

This magnificent Steamer, built expressly for the Passenger Trade between London and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, is provided with every comfort and convenience that could possibly be desired for the voyage, including Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, Ice House, &c. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. The Saloon is nearly amidships, and the Cabins are furnished with bedding and all necessaries on the best scale. The special attraction in this vessel is the VENTILATION, the sleeping cabins having each two to three large square ports fitted with venetians, all of which are well out of the water, therefore, can be opened in all weathers; her side-cabins are fitted for two passengers only, except a few larger ones for families, which are specially fitted with w. c's., &c., thus ensuring great privacy; she has a number of excellent bachelor cabins outside of the Saloon, nearly amidships which are also specially well ventilated.

For Saloon Passengers an excellent table will be kept, including fresh meat, poultry, &c., but exclusive of wines, beer, of spirits, which can be procured on board at moderate fixed rates and of excellent quality; the Second class Passengers will be dieted in a liberal manner.

The fares as follows:—

Saloon	Rs. 500
Second Class	300
Ayahs and Native Men	200

Children according to Age.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
OR
W. NICOL & Co,
Agents.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BORROWDALE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
Agents S.S. Borrowdale.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN THE SHARE BAZAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Share Bazar, by order of the Mortgagee Hurjeewun Vussoonjee Esq., on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gunputram Bhowaneeshunker, the following Shares, viz:

20 Shares of the Fort Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, Nos. 4105, 4101, 2146, 2147, 2148, 5336, 5521, 5522, 5523, 25.0, 5262, 3835, 3834, 515, 650, 538, 4014, 333, 334, 335.

By order of Muniram Dayabhoy Esq., and on account and risk of Jutashunker Hemutram.

1 Share of The Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

By order of Bhikhajee Nowrojee Pallonjee Esq., on account and risk of Madhowdass Gella—

1 Share of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 400.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable French-polished carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, sets of double and single Harness, side Saddles, a first-rate Mahogany Grand Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, choice Plants, &c., at the Parsonage (near Sudder Adawlut), Baboolla Tank Road.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th, and WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., each day Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of the Right Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, D. D., Lord Bishop of Bombay (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises rich engraved glass ware, decanters, jugs, dishes, &c., a handsome dinner dessert and breakfast sets, plated dish covers, hot-water curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, salvers, ice pitcher, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, a set of plated spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, German silver reading and moderator lamps, several dozens best ivory balance-handled cutlery, a set of blackwood dining table for 24 persons, carved sideboards, bronze and plated double and treble light hanging argand lamps with drops, bronze and glass stem double-light wall shades, six-light chandeliers diningroom and easy chairs, best Persian and Cambay carpets, an eight day clock by A. B. Savory and Sons, striking hour and half hour; a pair of handsome China jars on blackwood stands circular tables with marble slabs, rich conversation, divan and other couches, ottomans with spring seats, chiffoniers, pier, sofa and side tables, whatnot, easy and low chairs, a mahogany full-toned semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, tea poys, flower stands, French-polished writing tables, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and wash-hand tables with crockery, camp tables, mahogany toilet glasses, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, book shelves, screens, bath tubs, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, several dozen choice plants in convenient lots, garden instruments, large iron water tanks, &c., &c.

ON THE 1ST DAY AT 2 P.M.

1 elegant light sociable Carriage or Landau with lamps, poles and cushions by W. King, of Longacre.

1 elegant light self-driving phaeton by Belvallet Freres, Paris, in excellent order with movable driving seats.

1 handsome young Bay Arab Carriage Horse over 14-2 suitable for a charger, two sets of plated-mounted double harness, quite new set of plated-mounted double harness made expressly for order, one single plated harness, two side-saddles with bridles, one grass-cutting machine, water cart and cask, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 bales Grey Shirtings.
3 Cases T. Red Cambric.
A quantity of household furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COKE AND COALS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of the concerned, about 135 tons best English Coke, about 159 tons Davison's West Hartley Coals, both recently landed and now stocked on Carnac Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance before delivery.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED PRAYER MEETING.—The WEEKLY UNITED PRAYER MEETING will take place in the FREE CHURCH, Esplanade, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 7 A.M.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY, at 4 P.M., for the consideration of the business already advertised.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th April 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right of grazing CATTLE and cutting GRASS, &c., from several plots of Government ground in the Island of Bombay during the monsoon, and the right of fishing in the several Government quarry holes will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office on FRIDAY, the 30th April 1875, at 2 P.M.

Conditions of sale can be learnt on application at this Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 19th April 1875.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from 22nd to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5th May 1875, for the CONSTRUCTION of (3) three single-storied BARRACKS with subsidiary Buildings for Royal Artillery at Ahmedabad.

2. The Plans and Specifications may be seen, and all information regarding conditions of Tender, &c., obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, City, Ahmedabad.

3. No Tender will be received except on the authorised form, copy of which with Specification will be supplied on payment of Rupees (2) two.

4. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

G. M. CRUICKSHANK, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division.

Executive Engineer's Office, Ahmedabad, 17th April 1875.

NOTICE.

WE THE undersigned hereby give Notice to all Merchants and Traders, and the public generally that the business of Merchants, General and Mess Agents, &c., that had hitherto been carried on by us at Poona in the name of SORABJEE EDULJEE Colabawalla in Shop No. 4 situated in East Street, and which has, since the year 1867, been carried on in partnership with Merwanjee Cursetjee Paruck, is now closed and the partnership has ceased and determined from this date, and that we have this day recommenced the same business on the premises No. 17 in East Street within the Cantonments of Poona where it will be carried on in the same name as beforementioned namely SORABJEE EDULJEE Colabawalla, and we further hereby give Notice that the said Merwanjee Cursetjee Paruck has no right or interest, or any concern whatever in our said business.

All persons indebted to our late firm are hereby informed that all monies due by them to the late firm of SORABJEE EDULJEE Colabawalla at Poona should be paid only to the undersigned at their new place of business East Street, and that any payments made to the said Merwanjee Cursetjee Paruck will be made at their own risk after the date of this notice.

Dated at Poona this seventeenth day of April 1875.

EDULJEE NESSERWANJEE, Colabawalla.
SORABJEE EDULJEE, Colabawalla.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees One Hundred per SHARE for the Half-year ended 31st December 1874, declared at the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, held on the 17th instant, will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., to the Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the 3rd day of April 1875, on production of their Share Certificates

By Order,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th April 1875.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 3 P.M. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 17th day of April, 1875.

"That the 105th Clause of the Articles of Association be amended as follows, that is to say, by striking out from the 2nd line of the said Clause the word 'six,' after the words 'period of,' and inserting in its place the word 'fifteen,' and by striking out in the 4th line thereof, the figures '1879,' after the words 'day of December,' and inserting in their place the figures '1888,' and adding after the words, Office 'ent only' in the 5th line thereof the words 'and commission at the rate of one per cent. on the net profits earned by the said Company.' Also by striking out in the 11th line of the said Clause the word 'Six,' after the words 'period of,' and inserting in its place the word fifteen."

2. To pass a Special Resolution as follows:—"That Messrs. Shamjee Jadowjee and Soonderjee Jaitha, two of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. Vunmalee dass Jugjeevun Shamjee & Co., Agents to the Company, shall be Directors of the Company so long as they shall respectively be Members of that Firm and that Firm shall be Agents of the Company, and the said Shamjee Jadowjee and Soonderjee Jaitha shall not be required to retire by rotation.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th April 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOGS FOR SALE.—Two handsome well trained RETRIEVERS on board the s.s. NAVARINO. Apply to the Purser on board.

TO LET, for six months from 1st May, a well furnished BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to G. H., care of Post Office, Bombay.

A BARGAIN, to be Sold Cheap, 500 Dozen Towels and Table Napkins of various Sizes and Patterns—now on view at H. M. House of Correction, Byculla.

WANTED to PURCHASE an OPEN CARRIAGE or a Four-seated BROUGHAM in good condition and fit for one HORSE, if with horse and harness complete preferred. A. D. C., Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6	each...Rs. 4 8	7 ft. by 12	each...Rs. 10 4
6 ft. by 8	,, ... ,, 6 8	8½ ft. by 8½	,, ... ,, 8 0
7 ft. by 7	,, ... ,, 6 0	8½ ft. by 10	,, ... ,, 10 0
7 ft. by 9	,, ... ,, 7 12	8½ ft. by 15	,, ... ,, 15 0
7 ft. by 10	,, ... ,, 8 10	10 ft. by 10	,, ... ,, 12 8
7 ft. by 1½	,, ... ,, 9 0		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6	each...Rs. 3 8	7½ ft. by 9	each...Rs. 6 0
6½ ft. by 6½	,, ... ,, 4 4	7½ ft. by 10	,, ... ,, 6 10
6 ft. by 8	,, ... ,, 4 10	7½ ft. by 12	,, ... ,, 8 0
6 ft. by 9	,, ... ,, 5 4	7½ ft. by 13	,, ... ,, 8 12
7½ ft. by 7½	,, ... ,, 5 0		

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 8	24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 12	24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 3 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32 per doz...Rs. 8 8	32 in. by 45 per doz...Rs. 11 0
24 in. by 34 ,, ... ,, 9 8	32 in. by 54 ,, ,, 14 8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
TROUSERINGS AND SHIKAR STUFFS,
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBURG,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

HORSE REPOSITORY
AND
VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT
WITH SHOEING,
NO. 2, BELLASIS ROAD,
BYCULLA.

LEA AND PERRINS
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and, by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their NEW SUPPLY of SILVER HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING WATCHES, Patent Lever, guaranteed for two years, Rs. 50.

The utmost care has been given to the finish of these Watches, and Messrs. F., L. & Co. can positively say that they will always give the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers, with regard to going and durability. The numerous Orders Messrs. F., L. & Co. receive for them fully testify to this. A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

NEW KEYLESS WATCHES.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. also strongly recommend their new "KEYLESS WATCH," made expressly for this country by their own Manufactory in Europe. With regard to finish, going and durability, it yields in nothing to the above watch, being with the addition of the Keyless Mechanism, made on the same principle.

PRICE, with 2 years guarantee ... Rs. 90

No Discount Allowed.

Besides these, they have always on hand a large Stock of Silver and Gold Watches of every description and price.

FAVRE, LEUBA'S ROUND BRASS TRAVELLING TIME-PIECES ... Rs. 40

The movement of these Time-pieces is nothing else than that of a large Watch on the Lever principle of very superior workmanship.

OIEL DE BOEUF TIME-PIECES ... Rs. 40

These have exactly the same movements as the above Time-pieces in a black wooden frame with a 7-inch dial, and would suit an office or dining-room.

Both the above Time pieces are 8-day and guaranteed for one year.

The well-known CHRONOGRAPHS ... Rs. 60

The second hand can be stopped and made to jump back, in cases of false start, to the starting point.

A large assortment of MARBLE CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES always on hand.

LIQUIDATION OF JEWELLERY STILL CONTINUES.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz.:—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made,*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	,, 16	Steel Eyeglasses	,, 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	,, 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 5
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	,, 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	,, 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamautic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	,, 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	,, 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of 4 different sizes, with LANTERNS complete, suitable for Street Lighting, Gardens and Public Buildings.

FORCE PUMPS, or FIRE EXTINGUISHERS for Watering Gardens and invaluable in case of Fires as ready help.

SCALES, Platform, Tea, Union and Post Office.

DR. TOWNSEND'S GENUINE SARSAPARILLA.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN KILLER.

ALLAN'S LUNG BALSAM. This Medicine is very effective against all Chest and Pulmonary Disease.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, 4, 10 and 12 Sticks. to the lbs. For Sale, at the Office of the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs
Bracelets. all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
,, elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
,, handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
,, of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
,, Silver mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
,, for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
,, for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
,, exquisitely carved Onyx and Shel Cameos	50	to	180
,, of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
,, Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

DALZELL'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
5, HORNBY ROW.
(NEXT TO PARSEE TEMPLE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern ... 6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ... 6s. 6d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at	6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 ,,	at	6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at	7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at	7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

WANTED.

A BUGGY WANTED, either new or second-hand with or without Horse and Harness and made in England. Gentleman who has it for sale should address to the undersigned with all particulars.

COOVERJEE HORMUSJEE,
30, Lady Jamshedjee's Road, Mahim.

NOTICES.

GIVEN AWAY EVERY EVENING.
50 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE
"GHOST."

D'ARCY READ'S
"GHOST."
REDUCED PRICES.
OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION
Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Eight annas.
Children Half Price to all parts.
A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

THE LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY'S PAINTS
AND
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMEL PAINTS,
ALL COLORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co.,
Agents for India, Calcutta.

LUCKNOW—LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP, 1875.

Owing to the insufficient number of PURCHASERS of TICKETS in the above SWEEP, the undersigned begs to notify to the holders thereof, that the respective sums paid by them thereon will be refunded to them on production of such Tickets at his house in Old Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

31st March 1875.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having recently ruled to secure real values of goods, not liable to duty or liable to fixed duties according to weight or quantity only, or to duties on fixed tariff valuations, as required by Section 26 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863, it is hereby notified for the information of Importers, Exporters, Agents, Owners or Consignees, that from the 1st proximo they are required to describe the different qualities of articles and to specify real values in the Import Manifests, Entries, and Export Notes without fail. Any misstatement on this point would render the declarer liable to the penalties prescribed in section 216 of the above-quoted Act.

LESTOCK REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 31st March 1875.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited.
2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

By Order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 7th April 1875.

UMBALLA ENGLISH DERBY, PARI MUTUEL, 1875.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the Derby.
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1, 2, 3.

Close at noon (gun fire,) 26th May 1875. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on application. Please write legibly.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (one hundred each)
No. 2 ,, ,, ,, 10 (ten each)

5 (FIVE) per cent will be deducted from the total amount of each sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses 4 (four) per cent will be divided among those who draw starters, except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Horses, in each sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER.

The winner to take ⅔ (two thirds.)
,, Second horse to take ¼ (one quarter.)
,, Third horse to take 1-12 (one twelfth.)

To close at noon (Gun-fire), on the 21st. May, and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards.

Applications (with the Investors' full address legibly written,)—to be addressed, and Money orders, Drafts, &c. &c. to be made payable (Free of exchange in Umballa) to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English Derby "Pari Mutuels" 1875 will commence business on the 15th April 1875, and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (26th May 1875.)

Full particulars in due course.

SELTZOGENES,
OR
DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS,
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
SODA-WATER LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

	Cash Prices.
SELTZOGENE, six bottle size	Rs. 15 0
SELTZOGENE, ten bottle size	22 0

CHARGES for the Seltzogenes, box of 1 doz. Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3-8

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade with the above. *Cash Prices*

SYRUP OF LEMON,	Pint bottle	Rs. 1 0
SYRUP OF GINGER,	Quart bottle	1 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS.
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 19TH APRIL, 1875.

ACCORDING to Reuter's message the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened steady. Probable sales to-day were 12,000, and the actual imports 10,000. New York intelligence of Saturday quoted Mid-Uplands on the spot had advanced while futures had declined 1/16 cent. per lb. The receipts and exports now show the following comparisons:—

	1875	1874	1873
Saturday's receipts	3,000	6,000	5,000
,, Exports to U. K.	5,000	4,000	6,000
Total recpts. since 1st Sept.	3,260,000	3,513,000	3,167,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,456,000	1,494,000	1,411,000

Consols this morning were quoted 93⅝. French Rentes 102¼.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending 17th instant shows the following changes as compared with the 10th instant:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	12,81,369
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	10,50,355
Deposits	Dec. ,,	14,80,017
Cash Credits Undrawn	Dec. ,,	1,86,474
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	2,76,773
Loans	Inc. ,,	2,91,948
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	28,026
Cash Balances with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	4,19,125
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	10,17,667

These alterations while unquestionably manifesting a strong demand for money, do not make the relative position of the Bank really worse than it was a week ago, as liabilities have been reduced to the same extent as the cash balance. The advance of one per cent. last Tuesday has apparently checked the pressure for accomodation, the slight increase under the heads of Loans and Bills Discounted being immaterial. A favourable feature in the statement is the increase in the Government Balance which at the head office now stands at Rs. 1,07,01,346 so that they will apparently be able to meet the next 50 lacs of Council drafts without borrowing from the Bank. If so the arrival of the Council drafts should bring greater ease as the Bank has evidently already discounted a large proportion of them, and in the meantime the Exchange Banks should be steadily improving their position.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been steady without actual change in rates, and as usual on mail day only a very limited business has been done. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 10¼d.	per rupee
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	,,
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 10 17/32d.	,,
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business. Government Paper is dull and unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET has been very flat and the few transactions reported have been at lower values. Bank of Bombay's have declined per cent. Dhurrumsey Spinning Rs. 15, the Fleming Rs. 5, Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 and Oriental Rs. 5 per share.

In COTTON the transactions to-day have been limited and the market shows more signs of giving way than for some time back. Home advices do not encourage buying and to all appearance our crop here, notwithstanding the numerous up-country prophecies, is likely to turn out on the aggregate considerably over last. Saturday's receipts were 9,969 bales of which near two-thirds were made up of Dhollera descriptions.

FREIGHTS remain in the same depressed and inaminate state. Steamer tonnage has been offering very freely at £1-10 without finding many buyers and less would have been accepted for a large line. By sail there is no change. Wooden ships £1-5 to £1-12-6. Iron £1-17-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet and from first hands no transactions of any importance have taken place.

BANKS.

No of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	[illegible]
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	721½
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
80,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
60,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40 000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

1M	5,000	2,850	100ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
2.0	200	1,10	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	690
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	6.0
250	1,000	200 0	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	2,00	1,000	2 0ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,35
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	605
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	595
200	2,00	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	1,325
800	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	150
400	1,500	all	37½ps	Carwar Company	700
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	130
500	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,700
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
332	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	5,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	3, 25
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	375
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	400
3125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	435
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co., Ld	1,500
190	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,200
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	575
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	405
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	800	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000		100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	100

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-8	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
—	£20	113 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
—	£18	166 6 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
800	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,925
30	2,000	5 0	—	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,750
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,100
24	150	170	10*	Broach Mills	210
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,400	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,390
1,500	1,25	all	125p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,130
1,400	1,000	all	115ps*	Great Eastern	1,275
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,075
750	1,000	all	115p s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,215
—	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,000
—	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,275
1,050	1,000	all	200ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,240
4,000	648	all	68*	Oriental	715
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,230
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,600
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	260

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,575
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
[illegible]	100	100	8 p.c	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p. c	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	18
1,300	600	all	7 p.c	Treacher & Co	395
—	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
—	90	19½	...	Bank of China	1
—	...	...	...	Eas India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th April as compared with that for 6th April:—

	6th April. Rs.	A.	P.	13th April. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,245	13	1	16,05,245	13	1
Treasury Balance	3,12,07,749	1	4	3,36,78,891	0	7
Total Deposits	2,20,11,503	14	5	2,22,70,101	5	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,99,663	13	2	11,19,350	4	8
Sundries	7,39,059	0	7	7,61,927	5	2
Rs.	7,87,63,251	10	7	8,14,35,517	12	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1 64,35,902	3	4	1,62,03,305	5	4
Loans on Govt. Securities	75,29,664	0	0	77,38,442	0	0
Credits on ditto	47,95,598	13	4	50,02,242	3	2
Bills discounted	1,96 18,2 8	15	2	2,12,78,884	6	6
Dead Stock	10,81,310	15	7	10,77,999	1	10
Stamps	12,969	0	0	12,945	10	5
Balances with other Banks	4,67,320	2	7	5,31,581	2	8
Sundries	23,131	3	2	23,47	2	2
Bullion	44,752	5	3	65,939	12	4
Cash at Head Office	1,09,17,492	8	1	1,03,40,793	6	5
Do. at Branches	1,7 ,45,901	8	1	1,91,57,036	9	9
Rs.	7,87,63,251	10	7	8,14,35,517	12	7

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

There has been a firmer tone in the Money Market this week, but no advance in rates. The Bank of Bombay has further increased its minimum rate 1 per cent., making it now 9, but its rates of discount on bills have not been changed. The increased tightness there may therefore be looked upon as temporary, and it is understood that the bulk of financing for the cotton crop is completed. The requirements for money in this place Continue very moderate, but there has been a little additional demand on the Bank this week, for the country, it is probable; and notwithstanding the discrepancy of 2 per cent. which now exists between the minimum rates of Bombay and Calcutta, the Board here are apparently under no apprehension of important withdrawals of money from their supplies, and have not increased their terms for accommodation, although their cash balances are not over large. For the past week these show a decline of 5 lakhs here, against an increase of 13 lakhs at the branches, now standing respectively at about 103 lakhs and 191 lakhs. The items of advances to the public have increased upward of 20 lakhs, the Treasury account supplying the means, by an increase of 28 lakhs here, against a decrease of 3 lakhs at the branches. The private deposits are 2½ lakhs up, and the investments in paper 2½ lakhs down. The limited amounts of money that have lately been coming into the hands of the Exchange Banks, through the medium of Council Bills, have so far produced little effect on the value of money here, and it remains to be seen if Government will find it necessary to send over more specie from here to meet their obligations in Bombay. The rice ports still hold off from calling for assistance from here, and at this advanced period of the season it is improbable any large demand will set in.

The Import Market has again been flat, and piece-goods in only moderate demand, chiefly for Lower Bengal, the hands of up-country dealers being apparently well enough filled for the present. The occurrence of the Native New Year during the present week has also tended to restrict business.

The only article showing any activity in Exports is *Seeds*, which continue to go forward very largely, much in excess of many years past, large supplies and low prices tempting shippers to operate. *Jute* is entirely out of demand, and prices nominally unchanged. A little new *Tea* is now coming in from the gardens, and the first sale of the season may be looked for shortly. Prospects are exceedingly good, especially in the Darjeeling districts. The prospects of Indigo also are so far very favourable.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has had a somewhat unsettled appearance for this Mail, symptoms of a rise having been visible, without, however, leading to much actual change, and the rates for Bank Bills have scarcely been higher than the extreme closing quotations of last week. The current rate for 6 months' bills has been 1-10 7/16, to exceptionally a fraction over, and demand 1-9 15/16 to 1-10. Credits have been placed at 1-10½, for the usual run of first-class paper, but Document Bills have had an advance of a sixteenth, buyers holding out steadily for 1-10 11/16 all through, with a fair amount of both descriptions offering. To-day, on the Bank Board separating without making any advance in their rates, a step which had been generally anticipated, there was slightly less strength in rates, but no material change. The closing quotations were as under—

Bank Bills, on demand	.. 1-9 15/16	to	1-10
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	.. 1-10½	to	3/16
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	.. 1-10⅜	to	7/16
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	.. 1-10½		
Document Bills, 6 months' sight, ...	1-10⅝	to	11/16

France.—Scarcely any business reported, and rates unchanged.

Bombay.—Bank drafts are quoted at 6 to 8 annas premium on demand, and 14 annas discount at 60 days' sight.

China.—Opium drafts have been negotiated on basis of 223½ for 30 days' sight, and Bank drafts at 224 for 30 days' sight.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been a better business doing this week, and matters look more cheerful than they have done, for some time back. Jute Spinning Shares, however, do not share in the improvement, and are dropping out of sight for the time being. Until new and extended markets can be found for the manufactures of those concerns, it is to be feared there will not be much recovery in price of their shares, but the finding of such new outlets must be but a matter of a little time.

Government Securities have been slightly dull but tolerably steady, the tone of the Money Market having checked their recent tendency towards a rise. The 4 per cents. have varied from 2½ to 2 premium, the lower price generally bringing out buyers. Yesterday there were some signs of going back in rates, but there is more steadiness to day, and closing quotations are—

4 per cents	...	102
4½ per cents.	...	103
5½ per cents	...	108⅞ to 109

Bank Shares.—Bengal's have been quiet at about previous rate of 1,420 but latterly at 1,417½ to 1,420. There has been a good demand for National's, and the price has materially recovered, now standing at 107, an advance of Rs 5 for the week. Agra's are quoted at 92 and Delhi and London's at 182½.

Tea Shares are in decidedly better demand, and business has been somewhat limited by the paucity of shares on offer. The feeling in this department is very favourable at present, and a period of activity seems not far off. Attention is being more strongly brought into this direction, being so completely taken off the Spinning Mill Department. Singell's have experienced a very strong rise and went to 143, but the last price was only 140 to 141. Central Cachar's are looking better, now standing at 165. Balasun's have brought 115, Majogram's 113 (now quoted 115), Kuchunpore's 88, Chandypore's 745, Gowhatty's 106, East India's 81 and 82, New Fallodhi's 122, Durrung's 87 and 88, Punkabaree's 108 to 109, Dehing's 63, whilst Holta's are wanted at 115, ex-dividend.

Spinning Mill Shares have been heavy, and are receiving very little attention; at the same time there has been no pressure to sell, and they have been very much out of the market. There have been transactions in Barnagore's at between 98 and 99½, closing at about 100, the rise following declaration of a dividend not having been altogether sustained. There has also been business in Budge-Budge, at 6 and 10 discount for original and at 12 discount for new shares, in Howrah's at 20 discount, in Seebpore's at from 30 to 28 discount, and in Orientals at 22 discount. Calcutta's are quoted at 175, Goureepore's at 375, and Fort Gloster's at 28 to 30 discount. Goosery Cotton Mills have been again sold at 226, but there is nothing doing in others, Dunbar's meeting with no buyers at 8 to 7 discount, and Bowreah's being similarly situated at 99.

Coal Share's are looking a little more steady, but business has not increased much as yet. Raneegunge's have been done at 99, and new Beerbhoom's at 118, very low prices compared with those of a month or six weeks ago. Bengal's are quoted at 1,350 to 1375, and Equitable's at 280.

Miscellaneous Shares are in scarcely any request, and India General Steam have been rather drooping again, with business at 442½ a day or two ago, closing to day at 535. Press Shares continue neglected and practically unsaleable. Bally Paper Mills are down to about 90, and Bengal Iron Works are nominal at 5 premium. Landing and Shipping Co. are quoted at 42.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. WOODHAM, 1 024 tons, Captain T. B. Page, sailed yesterday in ballast for Bassein.

THE S.S. KUND, 750 tons, Captain W. Arris, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE A.H.Lloyd's S.S. POLLUCK, Captain Marinovich, left Aden for Bombay on the 18th instant at 2 P. M.

THE SHIP M. AND E. COX, 1,080 tons, Captain Bansby, will sail to day for Havre, with a cargo of 1,100 cwts. linseed, 7,169 bales cotton, and 160 cwts horns.

THE SHIP SLIEVE DONARD, 1,498 tons, Captain R. Campbell, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 10,110 bales cotton, 1,190 cwts. myrabollams, and 194½ cwts. coir yarn.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and two hundred and twelve deck passengers.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Coast and Cutch (April 16th), with a general cargo and two hundred deck passengers.

THE SHIP ZOROASTER, 1,199 tons, Captain S. Wakeham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, (December 17th), with a cargo of 1,643 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Betham, and three children, Lieut. E. Fosbery, Mr. R. G. B. Minerez and twohundred and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. CALCUTTA, 868 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Bonn, Major Pottinger, Captain Pringle, 15 men of 21st Regt. N. I., 10 men of H. M. S. Hugh Rose, and thirty-four deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S S.S. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain G. Rollo, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Genoa (March 24th), calling at Livorno, Naples, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, and Aden, brought the following cargo:—From Bordeaux—4,368 packages brandy, 809 packages wine, 50 cases plums, 172 packages corks, 5 packages goods, 155 packages champagne, 110 packages fruits, and 100 cases liquor. From Marseilles.—35 cases preserves, 50 cases vermouth, 1 package brandy, 1 case medicine, 4 packages goods, and 2 cases clocks. From Genoa.—43 packages piece goods, 9 packages goods, 2 cases papers, 8 packages lamps, 11 packages sewing machine, 2 packages brandy, and 2 packages perfumery. From Leghorn.—4 packages marble slabs. 3 packages olive oil, 4 packages olabaster, and 1 package vermicellies. From Naples.—18 cases wine. From Messina.—7 barrels wine. From Port Said.—1 package carpet.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, April 16.
19	Calcutta (s)	Melville	Bussorah, April 1.
	Zoroaster	Wakeham	Newcastle, Dec. 17.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Carwar, April 17.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Royal Alexandra	Humphry	Liverpool.
	Kund (s)	Arris	Havre.
	Delhi (s)	Lee	Aden and Suez.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Woodham (s)	Page	Bassein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship Slieve Donard, Campbell, to Liverpool.
Ship M. and E. Cox, Bby, to Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Caledonia, to Liverpool and Malta.
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

April.	ARRIVALS.		
15	Dacca (s)	Hart	Moulmein, April 8.
	Gilbert Thompson	Magee	Liverpool, Nov. 27.
	Nagpore	Robertson	Liverpool, Dec. 24.
April.	DEPARTURE.		
15	Sir J. Lawrence (s).		

MADRAS.

April.	ARRIVAL.	
16	Socotra (s)	Calcutta via N. Ports.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Fredric, 477 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Meimerby, 2,250 cwts linseed, 101 bales wool, & 60 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 475 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 500 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Charlott Broom, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Cape Verde, 38 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Khersamese, 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Beaun Uaba, 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 623 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Timor s, 120 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 35 bales wool, S Tyebjee & Co.
Ettrickdale, 900 cwts linseed, Knoop & Co; 300 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.
Tagus s, 4,000 cwts wheat, Nutthoo Soonderjee; 91 bales cotton, Narrondass Rajaram; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 35 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund 56 bales cotton, Khuttow Natha; 23 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria.
Strath Clyde s, 22 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum; 54 bales wool, M Nanjee; 5 bales wool. H Khilldass; 30 bales cotton, M Mayaram 40 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey.
Rinaldo s, 180 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 30 bales wool, H Gopaldass; 230 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 15 Ootalos cotton, The L and A Co; 3000 cwts linseed, Alsen Riebe and Co; 56 bales cotton, Jaitha Vuria.
Historian s, 15 bales wool, B Ragowjee: 1000 bales cotton Wallace and Co; 619½ cwts hemp, M Nutboo; 1545 cwts hemp, N Soonderjee; 245 bales hemp, D Jairaz.

FOR LONDON.

Corondelet, 803 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
St George s, 5 boxes vermillion, A Mamon; 79 cases gingda, E Husson; 15 cases P feather, A Mamon; 100 cases olibanum, A Munjee
War Spirit, 7500 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Kong Sverre s, 1000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 20 cases gum, 15 cases M of P shells, and 2 cases fishmaws K Hoosein, 10 cases M of P shells, R A Raza.
Pekin s, 14 cases shawls, A Goolam Mahomed; 146 bags coffee, 97 packages pepper, and 602 bags shells, P and O Co; 2400 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham Co; 4000½ cwts linseed, Findlay Scott and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Richard Ryland, 400 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Winona, 150 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Enigma, 3000 bales cotton, A Trading and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Octavia, 450 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Tabor, 700 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Emanuel, 221 cwts rape seed, Rally Brothers.
Walmer Castle s, 400 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aksai s, 5 980 cwts wheat, and 1,492 cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co; 2 000 cwts wheat and 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co.
Arabia s, 2,205 cwts and 40 lbs teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Ocssa s, 591 cwts gingelly seed, and 174½ cwts poppy seed, and 900 bags gingelly seed, S Tyebjee and Co; 1 bale wool, A Kankier and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Odessa s, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Manucjee and Co.
Juno s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 450 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Juno, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Caledonia s, 2,400 cwts wheat, H A H Essac.

FOR SUEZ.

Juno s, 11 pots rosa oil and 1 pot sandalwood oil, M M Mierer.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan, s, 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, H. Trikhowandas; 528 bags ooplates and 1 case cambaystone, B. Shapoorjee; 125 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 18 bales cotton, C. Ebram; 233 bales cotton, and 33 chests opium, N. Kessowjee and Co; 21 chests opium N. J. Abram 35 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 50 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy, 8 chests opium, B. Noordin and Co 32½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 20 chests opium, S N Talatee; 18 chests opium, D Choonilall; 18 chests opium, F Hormusjee & Co; 96 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 11 chests opium, Khimjee & Co; 10 chests opium, H E Ellias; 9 chests opium, H A N Momed; 15 chests opium, H A Esmail & Co; 20½ chests opium, C Ebram 3 chests opium; R Caloocram; 8 chests opium, J Ramju; 2 chests opium, D Goolraz.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan s, 7 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 11 chests opium, G Shobhagmull; 6½ chests opium, H Chineeram; 15½ chests opium, T Luckmeenaran; 40 chests opium, F Hormusjee & Co; 6 chests opium, M Purbhoodass; 9 chests opium, C Emram; 69 chests opium T Luckmeran.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Davey, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, to join, from Kirkee.
Murray, Surg Major, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on furlough, from Mihidpore.
O'Kearny, Surg Major, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on leave, from Asseerghur.

APRIL 18.

Gordon, Lieut Col, Bengal Dist Supt of Police, from furlough, from England.
Noble, Captain, Bengal Asst Com Oude, from furlough, from England.
Shaw, Lieut, Bengal 2nd Bt The Royal Scots, on sick leave, from Meean Meer.
Tppinge, Sub-Lieut, Bengal, The Royal Scott, on sick leave, from Meean Meer.
Cunliffe, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madras.

APRIL 19.

Pottinger, Major, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Brough, Captain, Bombay R A, on sick leave, from Hydrabad Sind.
Fuller, Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, from leave, from Matheran.
Gilbert Cooper, Lieut Col, Bombay Dy Jud Advocate, on furlough, from Poona.
Hewetson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madras.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 18.

Warden, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
O Kearny, Surg Major, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on leave, to Ootacamund.

APRIL 19.

Gilson, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Matheran.
Blakeney, Lieut Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Heywood, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Noble, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Lucknow.
Wilkinson, Major, Bengal Civil Service, on duty, to Lucknow.
Robertson, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.
Blance, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to —.
Hewetson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 17, 1875.)

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr. Nagpur, is transferred to Chhindwara, and will act there as District Supt of Police.

Capt H A Hammond, Dist Supt of Police, Chhindwara, is transferred to Hoshangabad.

Maj F E Vandegucht, Dist Supt of Police, Hoshangabad, is transferred to Jubbulpore.

Mr T Flake, Clerk 3rd grade, attached to the office of the Controller P W Accounts, Central Provinces, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence under section 12 of supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette, April 15.*)

Mr P S Melvill, Commr and Supt, returned from special duty and relieved Lieut-Col Davies of the charge of the Jullundur division on the forenoon of the 5th April 1875.

Mr F E Moore, Asst Commr, is posted to the Amritsar district on return from furlough.

Mr Moore joined the Amritsar district on the forenoon of the 5th April 1875.

Mr W Jenkyns, Asst Commr, from the Dera Ghazi Khan to the Bannu district.

Mr Jenkyns is appointed to the charge of the Sub-division of Mainwali.

Surgn Maj W H Adley, 15th Bl Cavy, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Umballa, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th April 1875, and is appointed Supt of the Jail at that station, as a temporary arrangemet.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 19th Feb 1875, consequent on the transfer of Capt L H E Turcke, District Supt of Police, to Gurdaspur:—

Mr A J Hammond Offg Asst Dist Supt, 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated as Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade; and Mr G A St B Browne, Offg Asst Dist Supt 1st class, 4th grade, officiated as Asst Dist Supt, 1st class, 3rd grade.

H H the Lieut-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 31st March:—

Mr L N Broome to be an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd class, 3rd grade.

Mr C G W Hastings to be an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd class, 3rd grade.

The following appointments and changes are made with effect from the dates specified:—

22nd March 1875—Mr D N Turnbull, Offg Asst Dist Supt, 1st class, 3rd grade, officiated as Asst Dist Supt 1st class, 2nd grade, and Mr D B McCracken Asst Dist Supt, 1st class, 4th grade, officiated as Asst Dist Supt, 1st class, 3rd grade.

27th March 1875—Mr H W Jackson, Offg Asst Dist Supt, 1st class, 1st grade, officiated as Dist Supt 4th grade, and Mr F A L Kelly, Offg Asst Dist Supt, 1st class, 2nd grade, officiated as Asst Dist Supt, 1st class, 1st grade.

Lieut C B Norman, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medical Board.

Maj G Sariston, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, New Delhi Branch Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed one month's subsidiary leave on full pay from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

HIGH COURT.—20TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, and the Honourable Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Argument on point of Hindoo Law.

176-56170—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancooverbai and another—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY)

SHORT CAUSES.

453-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Cutchra Dossa Cumulsey—No appearance.
514-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parsumull Toolseydass v Toolsydass Kessondass—No appearance.
141-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Damjee Ludha and another v Vullubbai Gopaldass and others—Crawford and Boevey.

Suit for hearing.

104-75—Janardhan—Vundravun Vislall v Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

1018-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Soomar Ahmed and another—Jefferson and Payne.
854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

325-74—Crawford and B—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.

Admiralty Suit.

1-75—Prescot and Winter—Syed Moobaruck bin Antar v Secretary of State, &c—Mr Hearn.
239-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner.
700-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Jumnadada Balkissoudas v Shaik Abdoola Salem—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
339-74—Mr Fletcher—Ashabai widow v Ballabai.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne and Macfarlane and Skipsey.
151-74—Mr Fletcher—Rajcooverbai v Baldew Poorunmull—Mr Bicknell.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STORMONT—April 19th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. A. Stormont, of the Khandesh Government Farm, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BELL—CLARK—April 17th, at the Cathedral Bombay, by the Rev. W. Maule, Capt J. G. Bell, to Louisa Lancaster, third daughter of Capt. A. C. Clark.

DEATH.

RUELBERG—April 18th, at Malabar Hill, Anna, the dearly loved wife of Oscar H. Ruelberg, aged 22 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

KRAMER—April 9th, at Burdwan, of Cholera, William F Kramer,

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"PRES DOLOR RUX."—Your letter is unnecessary in the columns of the "Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875.

MR. JUSTICE WEST'S elaborate address at the annual meeting of the Alexandra Girls' School is distinguished by a wide compass and much nobleness of thought as well as by great beauty of language. Without ever going away from his immediate subject, Mr. West dignified it with philosophical reflections on the objects and proper course of education and the means of improving the social state of the people of India which give his discourse a permanent value. His method of treating a familiar theme in a novel and striking way may be studied with advantage in that part of the address in which he criticizes what the managers of the school had said about the students' progress in geography. According to the report, the pupils were "well acquainted with the geography of "Europe and America." Mr. West, having remarked that he would have been better pleased if he had been told that they knew the geography of the island of Bombay, went on to urge that "the study of geography should begin with the "house, the compound, and the neighbouring "enclosures. The true path of progress," he said, "here as in other physical subjects is, I conceive, from the concrete to the abstract, from "the near and familiar to the remote and "unknown." We of course by no means assert that this is a new educational idea; and Mr. West may perhaps have taken the hint of applying it to the study of geography from the success with which such men as Ruskin and Kingsley have preached the doctrine of beginning with the near and familiar in the study of drawing and geology. But geography probably affords the best field of all for the cultivation of "the powers of observation;" and the youthful student cannot begin to observe correctly until he is provided with a just standard of comparison. Burke, the most philosophical orator that ever lived, employed in one of his most celebrated speeches the very system of comparison which Mr. West now recommends for the use of schools; for, in order to bring home to the comprehension of the average member of Parliament, then quite ignorant of Eastern geography, some conception of the vastness of that Empire which the East India Company had acquired in India, he compared it in size, populousness, and government with the Empire of Germany, with which he had a right to presume that most Englishmen of his day were familiar. This passage from the speech on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts must, we think, have suggested to Sir Bartle Frere and other writers and speakers of the present day the practice which is now fashionable, and which threatens indeed to become somewhat wearisome, of never mentioning even a single district in India without stating how much bigger it is than an ordinary English county. Before quitting this subject, we would ask if Mr. West is not slightly behind the age in supposing geography as it is taught in these days to be "a mass of vague and misty lumber." Twenty-five or thirty years ago, no doubt, what ought to be one of the most fascinating as well as one of the most useful of studies was degraded into a mechanical and dreary taskwork which made the very name of geography hateful to schoolboys. Those of our readers who had the misfortune to be at school so far back as a quarter of a century ago may perhaps recall to remembrance a little school-book then in common use, in which all the information given about Russia was comprised in a few lines which set forth the names of the chief towns and rivers and then summed up the character of the people in this comprehensive way:—"The Russians, as a "nation, are ignorant, dirty, and barbarous." We happen to remember the exact words, for the patriotic English schoolboy used to make a point of rolling them forth with all the zest of an Orthodox Christian repeating one of the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian creed. We have made some advance, at any rate, on this style of geographical literature; and any-one who contrasts (for instance) Keith Johnston's or any other good educational atlas with a school atlas of 1850 or thereabouts will also be struck with the conspicuous improvement made in the construction of our maps, which are now invariably bright and pleasant to the eye and can be relied upon as efficient handmaids to history. The luxury of map-making seems to have reached its culminating point, for the present, in the admirable series of maps executed by the Geographical Department of the India Office this year for Mr. Clements Markham's "Statement of the Moral and Material Progress "of India." The politician is provided by Mr. Markham with a map showing the extent and force, relatively to British India, of the principal native States; the engineer has his map of irrigation works completed and in progress; the meteorologist is supplied with the means of studying the course of the seasons; the military man has spread out before his eye the distribution of the English and native garrison of India; and the merchant can see at a glance the routes which facilitate and the natural obstacles which impede the course of trade. The fact that such maps are produced proves how great and intelligent is the interest now taken in the study of geographical science; and, if geography is not yet "a living part of "the mental being" at the Alexandra School, we should be inclined to say that the blame of this defect in the system of training must rest with the managers of the school.

Turning to what Mr. West has to say about the condition and prospects of this interesting institution, we regret to find there are but slight grounds for encouragement. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, indeed, whose perseverance in the cause of the education of native girls cannot be too warmly praised, keeps a brave heart and talks hopefully of getting the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation stone next cold season of a new building for his school. But he has not much to cheer him beyond the sage moral reflection of Mr. Justice West that "no true and honest exertion can "be wholly lost,"—a reflection which embodies a comfortable creed for men who have succeeded, as it teaches them that they have only got their deserts, though possibly the equally able and deserving but still unsuccessful man might say that he has often seen the fruits of his honest exertions thrown away or appropriated by others. As a matter of fact, however, the school is not flourishing. There has been a falling off in the number of pupils, the Government contribution has been withdrawn; and wealthy natives do not seem inclined to give freely of their substance for the promotion of the cause which Mr. Manockjee has at heart. It is worth while observing how Mr. West proposes to remedy this state of things. Apparently, he personally is of opinion that the Government has acted unwisely in withdrawing its support from so excellent an institution; but, as he has no expectation that the State will renew the grant, he addresses some good advice to rich natives, the drift of which is that they ought to try to make their lives sublime by subscribing freely to "raise the general moral "level" of Indian Society, a feat which can only be accomplished by means of the education of native women. At the same time, Mr. West himself points out very forcibly the inconveniences and annoyances which must render miserable the life of an educated young lady in India. After describing the harmony of social life in England with the teaching of schools and colleges in that country, he goes on to say, "How different is all this in India! The student leaving his lecture hall, still more the "young lady going forth from this institute, "plunges at once into an atmosphere as uncongenial to mental life as carbonic acid to "animal existence." And then he exhorts young ladies to undergo this martyrdom, and parents to incur great expense for the purpose of subjecting them to it, with the vague hope of raising the general moral level of society. With all respect for Mr. West, we take leave to doubt if he could have persuaded himself that this appeal would meet with a general response. Mankind generally are animated by much less pure and philanthropic motives than he in his enthusiasm seems to dream of. Mr. Matthew Arnold, somewhere or other, makes great fun of that pattern British Philistine, Sir Daniel Gooch, who had innocently boasted before an applauding audience that he owed all his success in life to the advice of his mother, who said to him, when he was a boy working in a mill, "Only stick to your work, Dan, and you "may be head of this mill some day." But this simple sort of ambition to "get on" in the world, to make money, and gain a good social position, is the motive power which directs the thoughts and actions of nine-tenths of the people one has to deal with in this world. Unless, therefore, Mr. West can offer to the natives the promise at least of some more substantial satisfaction, as the reward of being educated, than that of becoming martyrs for the good of humanity, we fear he will induce but few of them to follow his standard. Nay, some of them might make the ungracious retort, that Mr. West and his class, who enjoy a monopoly of all the highest and most lucrative posts in the country, would show their sincerity more clearly if they were a little less liberal with their philosophy and a little more liberal with the loaves and fishes. It will not be supposed that we can have any sympathy with men who would speak their minds in this irreverent and offensive fashion; but we have not the least doubt that natives must feel bitterly the contrast between their lot and that of the rulers who advise them to risk everything rather than remain uneducated. The success of Christiantity proves that men will gladly accept lessons of humility and loving-kindness from one who is himself lowly in station; but it will be remembered that Mr. Fitzjames Stephen described the Indian Civilian as the modern Pontius Pilate, and the spectacle of Pontius Pilate lecturing on the Beatitudes is hardly edifying or likely to be of much avail in making converts. For our own part, speaking as an impartial critic, we wonder that a Civilian of Mr. West's intelligence has not the courage to tell the educated natives frankly within what limits the policy of the English Government requires that their ambition shall be restrained. It is surely better to be esteemed a cynic than a hypocrite. The infatuation of men in power in this country who are zealous for education without caring what may come of it resembles, to our thinking, that of the garrison of a belaguered city who, instead of fighting, stand on the walls and urge the enemy's sappers and miners to fresh exertions, till in the midst of their friendly exhortations they find themselves suddenly blown into the air.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is doing good service. Mr. Smith, one of the two agents employed by the Society, has secured convictions in 15 cases taken up in this month. In the case of bullocks worked by contractors, which are clearly unfit for work, the Society has very properly not contented itself with bringing up the drivers, who are the servants of the contractors and obliged to work the wretched animals supplied to them, but it makes the contractors themselves responsible for the cruelties which are inflicted on the bullocks under their orders by their servants. On the 16th instant contractor Ragoba Babaji, was fined by Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Rs. 15 for sending out to work three bullocks unfit for work, and on Saturday last another contractor Govindas Luximon was fined Rs. 10 under similar circumstances. The Society has been very cautious in the prosecutions which it has instituted, and so long as it continues its work in the same spirit and with a just regard to the parties really responsible for cruelty it will command the sympathies and support of the public.

WE believe that a rather important and curious incident, relative to the burning of wood instead of coal in locomotives, has taken place in the Scinde branch of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. For some time past babool wood has been used as fuel instead of coal, it being thought to be cheaper to do so. The other day, however, an engine went into the workshops "sick," and it was found on examination that the crown-plate of the fire-box (as well as the tube) had been eaten away by the acid distilled from the wood fuel until it was only ⅜ of an inch thick. An examination of two other engines, whose register showed they had travelled about the same number of miles as the one originally examined, found their crown-plates to be in a like condition. The Railway authorities, with their usual energy and promptitude, at once took measures for a supply of coal, which was, without loss of time, brought into use. The acid thus distilled is called Pyro-ligneous or acetic acid $C_2 H_4 O_2$.

THERE is an unusual amount of sickness in the harbour just now, chiefly of a diarrhœtic type. One Captain, at least, lies in Hospital in a dangerous state. The present hot weather may have much to do with this outbreak, but we regret to hear that the sailors are very generally attributing it to bad water. One complaint which they do not hesitate to make against the municipal authorities is that the latter give them water which has been polluted with sewage. The water-boats which supply the various ships daily take in their water at a place immediately in front of the great sewer at Carnac Bunder. At times these boats have to float for hours in a sea of sewage, and not seldom the water-pipe when being hauled from the boats to the shore is drawn through the filthy mass. Under such circumstances the water may reasonably be suspected to be tainted. At all events the sailors believe it to be so, and lay the present prevalence of sickness at the door of that fact. Independent of the consideration that Jack cannot be expected to keep sober if he gets bad water to drink, we are sure the municipal authorities will endeavour, for the sake of the health of the city, which, of course, must be affected by the state of health in the harbour, to give the residents in the harbour their water from some other source than a stand pipe fixed immediately over the mouth of the most abominable nuisance in Bombay. Even if the water-pipe were kept rigorously from having any contact with the sewage, the idea of drinking water being drawn under the mouth of the Carnac Bunder sewer is rather disgusting.

THE Bengal Government have discovered an error of 25 lacs of rupees in their estimates for the year 1875 76. On the 23rd of March last the Resolution of the Government on the Budget estimates for 1875–76 reviewed the estimates made by the Accountant-General. In those estimates credit was taken for a special grant of 25 lacs from Imperial Funds on account of famine relief works and it was estimated that the closing balance on 31st March 1876 would be Rs. 27,60,422. A further and closer examination of the accounts since the 23rd of March has, however, disclosed a serious error. The Accountant-General has now submitted an explanatory statement from which it appears that the grant of 25 lacs should not have been reckoned on as available for the year 1875-76 as it belongs to the previous year 1874-75. The Resolution of the Bengal Government noticing this error remarks that "this explanation materially alters the financial position of the Government." The closing balance at the end of the year 1876 will be only Rs. 3,77,422, or Rs. 24,61,911 less than estimated on the 23 d of last month. How much the estimates have been changed by this discovery may be perceived by comparing the anticipations made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd of March with his expectations now. On the 23rd March the Lieutenant-Governor said, "this estimated closing balance, (Rs. 27,60,422), which may possibly be supplemented by a further grant from Imperial Funds, forms the amount available for special and unforeseen expenditure or provincial account during the year, and also for meeting such part of the debit against Local Funds as it may be eventually determined that Government shall defray." The Lieutenant-Governor now says that he is unwilling to reduce the grants already made for provincial services in the several departments unless it should prove absolutely necessary to do so, but it may be necessary to modify these grants and the necessity for strict economy is impressed upon all officers.

A GUIDE TO TRAINING AND HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.

BY M. HORACE HAYES, CAPTAIN, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

IN a country like India, where racing is principally confined to men of moderate means, who are obliged to train their own horses, a book which professes to teach us how to manage them in the stable, and how to bring them out in good condition and fit to run, naturally recommends itself to all racing and hunting men. Such is the work lately issued from the Calcutta press by Captain Hayes of the Bengal Staff Corps, and though we can by no means endorse all that the author has written, and think his chapter on training decidedly confusing, still we can cordially recommend a perusal of his book, and feel sure that an old hand will come across a wrinkle or two worth knowing, and that to the inexperienced it will certainly prove an excellent guide to stable economy. The author is a man who is apparently fond of horses, he has evidently some experience in their management, and he appears to be very anxious to impart the results of that experience for the benefit of those who have not been placed in a similar position with himself. In the space at our disposal we shall, of course, be only able to give a general idea of the work, and, bearing in mind that its special object is to be a guide to amateur trainers, our remarks will be principally directed to points likely to be of interest to those who wish to learn to train their own horses.

The author begins by informing us that 6 or 7 horses will form a good stud for up-country purposes; and here we venture to differ with him, and would strongly recommend any novice aspiring to Turf honours, to moderate his pretensions, and to be content with 3 or at the outside 4 horses. If the experience of those who have retired from the Turf disgusted could be condensed for the information of those who are now succeeding them, it would assuredly tend to prove that the sure way of making racing a losing concern is to set up a large stable where the expenses are so heavy that it is quite hopeless to expect it to pay. Three or four horses, one or two of which should jump, will afford any man, of moderate ideas, ample amusement, and, if he will forbear plunging in the lotteries, such a stud will not cause him serious anxiety, and, even with bad luck, it cannot bring him to much harm. The great mistake made by many Turfites is to get out of their depth; they start more horses than they can manage, or than they can possibly require, the habit of continually increasing their stud grows on them and increases, and the result is that, after putting themselves to serious inconvenience, they have to give up an amusement, which, if they had only studied moderation at first, they might have continued for years. Touching on the subject of timing, the author recommends the novice to "limit the use of the stop watch to public performances and to regulate the training of gallops." We do not think the above restrictions at all judicious. We are, of course, fully aware of the fallibility of the time test, and how often those who have trusted to it exclusively have been disappointed; at the same time it is manifestly absurd to argue that because the use of the stop watch occasionally leads to disappointment, therefore, its use as a test of a horse's speed is to be entirely tabooed. There are two objections to the system of trying horses against "public form" in this country. In the first place it is very seldom that an owner has a sufficient number of platers to try every young horse in the stable, and secondly, even if the platers are forthcoming, it is by no means certain that they are up to the mark when the trial is run. The public form test may answer well enough in England; where old platers, who are constantly running, are available by dozens. But even in such cases it constantly leads to a failure, and every one must know how frequently favourites, who have been highly tried on the public form system, disappoint their owners and backers. A combination of the two systems is in our opinion the best way to get at the truth regarding the merits of young horses, and failing the possibility of getting a well-known plater as a trial horse, the watch by itself, if *used with judgment*, with every quarter of a mile timed to show that the pace has been true throughout, is by no means to be despised. Where the watch most frequently fails, is in the case of a cur, but with a well bred horse, and with a nag of some sort all the way round with him, a very fair approximate of a horse's powers may be arrived at, and to dispense with the watch, would be for the owner to deprive himself of most useful information. It must, however, be used with judgment, and due allowances must be made for the state of the course and the pace at which the trial is run. If the watch had no other use than to point out to an owner when his platers were not in their proper form, it would still be invaluable. A celebrated old Turfite once said "a watch never tells lies," and the novice will do well to make use of it, and to learn how to do so properly and with discretion. We cannot help thinking our author's ideas of timing are somewhat foggy; he tells us that a *second* class Arab *useful only for up-country meetings* will gallop his mile and a half in 2' 55" !!

The third chapter in on the subject of feeding, which the amateur will do well to study, and he should bear in mind the author's remarks relative to the absolute importance of obtaining good grass. It is a very common, and a fatal mistake amongst inexperienced men, to think, that, so long as the horses get lots of grain, the quality of the grass is comparatively immaterial; the author endeavours to correct that impression, and tells us very truly, that to train a horse properly the quality of the grass is of even more importance than that of the grain. In the next chapter will be found some useful hints in stable management, and at the close of it the author gives in detail a list of the different articles of gear and saddlery necessary to start his stud in working order, a perusal of which will bring home to the young Turfite that, after purchasing his stud of six horses, he will require to lay out a considerable amount in addition in providing them with the necessary stable equipment. We next come to the subject of daily routine, into the details of which the author enters at some length. We observe he advocates watering horses only twice a day; we believe this is the usual practice, but in our opinion, in a country like India, it is far better to water three times a day. If the horse is not thirsty he will not drink, and if he is, it is manifestly absurd to deprive him of water. It is necessary to water horses *before* giving them their grain, and the reason for it is this. The horse's stomach is so small that it will not contain ⅓ of the liquid which a thirsty horse will drink. When a horse drinks, therefore, the water flows at once rapidly through the stomach into the cœcum, a large gut which appears to be a receptacle for liquids; the consequence is, that if a horse is watered *after* getting his corn, a quantity of undigested grain is carried by the flow of the water out of the stomach into the intestines, which are not prepared to receive it in its then undigested state, and the result is, there is always a danger of producing colic. This is a point not brought out sufficiently clearly by the author, and it is important for owners to know it. The chapter winds up with a few prescriptions, which perhaps may be found useful though we certainly have not much faith in the value of tartar emetic either in cases of cracked heels or surfeit, nor do we believe that ghee applied to horse's hoofs, produces sandcrack or shelly feet. Chapter 6 is devoted to Saddlery, and here as elsewhere, the author deals with his subject in an eminently practical way, and gives a great deal of information, which is not only of use to the racing man, but to all who care to know how horses should be bitted and saddled. "The necessity of having good tackle and putting it on properly" cannot be too forcibly impressed on the young Turfite.

The chapter on training is of course the most important one, and the subject is there dealt with at considerable length. We cannot, however, help saying that a perusal of it has disappointed us. We do not mean to imply that the author is not well up in his subject; on the contrary, we admit he gives us a good deal of information; at the same time, it appears to us that in all his remarks, professing to give details of the arrangements of the gallops, there is a want of simplicity of arrangement which is very much to be regretted, and we cannot help thinking that the inexperienced amateur with a mixed stud of horses diving for inspiration into the contents of this chapter would find himself hopelessly bewildered. The fact is, as the author himself must be fully aware, that the difference of training a green young maiden, who has not the faintest notion of galloping differs so essentially from the system employed with old platers, that it is quite impossible to lay down any conventional standard which can by any possibility be applicable to both. All who have had any experience on the Turf must necessarily know that with the former, till they have learnt how to gallop, frequent spurts over short distances, and against other horses, are often absolutely necessary to develope their speed and to teach them something of racing; and we very much doubt whether an originally slow maiden would, under the author's system, speedily develope into a fast horse. We admit it is most difficult to write a treatise on training which will be perfectly intelligible to a novice without an old hand at his elbow to help him along; but if we may be permitted to make a suggestion, we would remark that, in our opinion, if the author should ever re-write his chapter on training, he should give three or four ideal preparations of Arabs and Walers for different distances, for maidens and platers, and from first to last, and they should be written with variations, so as practically to demonstrate to the tyro what to do in certain given contingencies. For instance, we will say a horse has a leg, is off his feed, has fever or a cough, or any of those little ailings which will sometimes put in an appearance; the daily procedure of the owner under the above circumstances, from the date of the horse being thrown out of work to the date of his resuming his previous work, might be introduced with advantage. In fact, if the author keeps a diary of his training, he could not do better than pick out four or five of his preparations, giving marginal notes showing any variations that have taken place, and how and why he acted in a certain manner on certain occasions. Without some such system as this, all books pretending to deal in detail with the daily gallops must be worse than useless. We cannot subscribe to the author's ideas as to the amount of gram to be given to horses during the hot season, at a time when they are confessedly thrown out of all work, and when the influence of the climate is so prone to induce abnormal action of the liver; six seers (*i. e.* 12 lbs.) of corn are recommended as the daily ration for Walers! We venture to think that, if about half that amount were given with carrots and lucerne in addition, we should not hear of so many of those cases of fever which are too often the bugbear of the training stable, and which may invariably be traced to a derangement of the digestive organs. With the above qualifications we are bound to admit that the author has bestowed a great deal of care and attention on this chapter; and that it contains a vast deal of useful information. Passing over the next five chapters which are devoted to riding, shoeing, wasting, race courses, and trainers and jockeys, concerning which it is unnecessary for us to make any remarks, we come to the 13th and concluding chapter, in which the author sets forth very clearly the principles on which lottery accounts should be made out, and which we have no doubt will prove highly acceptable to obfuscated secretaries. The book winds up with a Hindustani vocabulary, which, in consequence of the peculiar style of orthography adopted, will not, we are afraid, be of much use to owners ignorant of the language. We extract one choice specimen and withhold the translation, leaving it to our readers to solve the problem.

"Ghore ka dum khoob bund hy."

In conclusion, we may say that the "Guide to Training" is a book which does credit to its author and in spite of its defects, deserves to be carefully studied by all tyros aspiring to fame as amateur trainers.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 18TH APRIL.

OUR very popular Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways goes on duty to Lahore for three months. He will be much missed. Colonel Bonus R.E., also leaves for England. He is in the State Railway and I hear that Mr. Henry, C. E., will act for him as a temporary measure until some one else is appointed. The Commissioner is expected about the 17th instant.

We had our first garden party on Saturday last, Cricket all day. The Station v. 56th Regt. I send you the score. In the afternoon there was a band and archery.

About two hundred and fifty sets of brown leather accoutrements were found hidden away in a shop in the bazaar. The makers were taken up before the Cantonment Magistrate yesterday, and his Worship remanded them for further enquiries to be made as to the intended destination of the articles.

I see Constance Villiers has been writing about dress, I hope she will continue to send you letters now she has once begun. The weather is delightful.

I believe that there is no truth in the story that a Scinde official has had the misfortune to kill a native.

56TH REGIMENT,

1st Innings		2nd Innings.	
Lt Leslie, c Bishop, b Henderson	4	b out, Challoner	9
Lt Molineux, c Trueman, b Challoner	0	c Williams, b Pottinger	9
Capt Kedy, b out, Challoner	12	b out, Pottinger	0
Lt Pringle, c Werge, b Challoner	26	run out	25
Sub-Lt Prichard, b out, Coal oner	0	b out, Pottinger	3
,, Daly, Stumpt, b Bonus	0	b out, Challoner	4
Pte Turner, b out, Challoner	6	c Cruickshank, b Pottinger	16
,, Rapley, b out, Trueman	3	c LeMessurier, b Challoner	17
Lt Pricket, b out, Challoner	0	not out	11
Sub-Lt Grainger, not out	9	b out, Challoner	3
Pte Edgington, b out, Challoner	2	Stumpt, Bonus	5
Byes, 2 L. Byes 1 Wide Balls 11	14	Byes 1, Wide Balls 6	7
Total	76	Total	109

KURRACHEE STATION

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Trueman, run out	4	not out	37
Col Bonus, b out, Rapley	8		
Major, LeMessurier, c out, Turner, b Rapley	10	run out, b Pringle	21
Mr Challoner, b out, Rapley	0		
Major Pottinger, c out, b Edgington	12		
Mr Oliver, leg before wicket b Edgington	5		
Capt Bishop, b out, Edgington	1		
Mr Williams, b out, Edgington	1		
Capt Cruickshank, b out, Rapley	2		
Mr Henderson, not out	3	b out Pringle	0
Mr Werge, b out Rapley	5	not out	9
Byes, 1 L. Byes 0 Wide Ball 7	8	Byes 10 Wide Balls 2	12
Total	59	Total	7

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enclosed paper has been sent to me for circulation, and it would be conferring a favour on an excellent charitable Institution if you would kindly insert the appeal made by Lieutenant-General Lawrence in your paper.

Any of the gentlemen named below will thankfully receive subscriptions, or they may be paid to Messrs. Grindlay Groom, Bombay, on account of the Royal Bath School for daughters of Officers of the Army.

Poona, 16th April.

Lt.-Colonel F. F. Berry, 56th Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Major Eardley W. Childers, R. A., Madras, India.
Lt. Colonel H. S. Cochrane, *V. C*, 7th Fusiliers, Deo'alee, India.
Major F. B. Forster, 5th Fusiliers, Allahabad, India.
Major C. M. Griffith, Brigade Major, Aden, Arabia.
Major Hume, Staff Corps, Bareilly, India.
Surgeon-Major C. F Ogilvie, M D, Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Colonel O. Wilkinson, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, Fyzabad, India.
Capt. R. M. B. Thomas, B S. C. India.
Major T. H. Turner, Poona, India.

EARNEST APPEAL.

The Committee are constrained to appeal for support to the Institution under their care,—an Institution which has been established exclusively for the Education of the daughters of Officers of the Army, and which is the only existing establishment of the kind.

During the past year there has been a serious falling off in the amount of funds at the disposal of the Committee, and for which they are quite unable to account. Such a deficiency they had no right to anticipate, for after the establishment of the Lower School, and the increased expenditure this necessarily entailed, there ensued a steady increase in the funds, so that at the close of the year 1873 the receipts exceeded the expenditure by a sum of nearly £800

The diminution this year is chiefly found in that portion of the income which falls under the head of Donations (or money paid in one sum in lieu of Annual Subscriptions), partly also, but not to the same extent, under the head of Annual Subscriptions. Possibly this may in some measure be due to the agitation, which has been raised against the system of admission to the benefits of charities resting upon the votes of the subscribers. But the Committee must observe that the chief objections that have been stated do not apply to the mode of election adopted in the Royal School; and, after careful consideration, they fail to see how that mode would be improved by the alterations that have been proposed. They sedulously examine all cases before applicants are admitted as candidates; and they recommend to the attention and for the guidance of the subscribers those whose cases they deem most deserving of support. They think it would be unfair to those whose subscriptions mainly contribute to the support of the School to deprive them of the right of voting for the election of the pupils.

The Committee may with confidence adduce the subjoined Report of the Cambridge University Examiner, in proof of the high character and standard of the education given in the School—an education complete in all essential branches and based upon "sound and thoughtful religious teaching." The Committee believe this to be the greatest boon that can be conferred on the daughters of the Officers of the Army; and the daughters of those who have served their country faithfully and well, always at the hazard and too often at the expense of health and life, ought not to appeal in vain to the British public, whose hearths and homes and property they have at all times been ready to protect. The Committee trust their appeal will not be in vain, for while they rejoice in the present efficiency of the work they are engaged in, they cannot withold their regret in being compelled to state that unless additional funds are supplied, this work cannot be maintained and the establishment, now consisting of 70 pupils at the Upper School, and 55 at the Lower, cannot be kept up. Either the terms on which pupils are admitted must be raised, or the number be reduced. To either of these measures the Committee would resort with extreme reluctance. Already the School charge (£12 per annum) for the elected pupils presses hard on the slender resources of many an Officer's Widow and Orphan, and the numbers now in the School are all too limited for the claims calling for admission.

The Committee invite the present subscribers to increase their subscriptions, and to make known the claims of the Institution amongst their friends.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Lieut-General,
Chairman of the Committee.
22, Cockspur Street, London, March, 1875.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CABUL NEWS.—RETIRING COLONELS.

ALLAHABAD, 19TH APRIL.

The Ameer of Cabul has sent a force to attack Nauroz Khan, Momund of Lallpura. Nauroz Khan fled. Lallpura was occupied by the Ameer's troops without resistance.

The following Colonels have taken advantage of the recent offers of Government to retire from the service. Cookson, Ouseley, Need, Chambers, Carnegie, Briggs, White, Williams, Cross, St. George, Taylor, Smith, Cunningham.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY ON THE RECENT INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE KING OF ITALY.

LONDON, 19TH APRIL.

The Emperor of Germany has written a cordial letter to the King of Italy respecting his recent interview with the Emperor of Austria at Venice, in which he expresses his hope that this interview will be the means of strengthening the friendship between Austria and Italy.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

The Note from Germany to Belgium states that the present International Law is inadequate for mutual protection, and declares that Germany is engaged in remedying the defects in legislation, and suggests that Belgium should do the same.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull and irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera 5 5/16.

Exchange on India	1/9⅞ to 1/10d.
Oriental Bank shares	£48
Chartered do. do.	£6
Do. Mercantile do	£23-10
Hong-kong and Shanghai shares	£3
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£60 750 000
„ Notes in Circulation	£102,250,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93
4½ do do	94
5½ do do	100
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872	102⅞
Bar Silver	57⅛
Arrival—Propontis	

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

As it is probable that the decision of the Government of India with regard to Baroda will be made known in a day or two, we propose to publish next week a pamphlet containing a full account of all the proceedings connected with the Gaekwar's deposition and trial. The pamphlet will not, however, be issued unless a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for beforehand to guarantee us against loss. The price per copy will be TWO RUPEES. Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names without delay, so that we may determine whether to publish the pamphlet or not.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN BARODA

WE hear that cholera has broken out seriously in Baroda. We are glad to say that it has not appeared in Camp, but the mere fact that it is in such close proximity as the city ought to induce the authorities to look after the soldiers, who are now lodged under canvas or chuppered tents on the maidan. We are not surprised that cholera has broken out in Baroda city, when we remember the open drains which, being on a dead level, never flow off their contents; and as a matter of fact we believe the disease appears every hot weather there; but the fact that there is now a much larger number of troops than usual in Camp ought to induce the authorities to look upon the cholera with a suspicious eye, and to protest against its being permitted to cross the Vishwamitra. We understand that supplies of disinfectants have been despatched by the Municipal Commissioner from Bombay to Baroda, Sir Richard Meade having telegraphed to Mr. Pedder to send stores and medical assistance. Very little help in men can be spared from Bombay at present, as the disease is spreading here. Dr. Lumsdaine the Sanitary Commissioner, volunteered his services, we hear, for Baroda, but it is considered better that he should remain in Bombay.

THE weather in Assam lately, hot with occasional showers, is said to have been very favourable for the tea-gardens, and manufacture has begun earlier than usual this season.

THE Lucknow paper says that no cases of cholera have occurred in the city since we last noticed the subject. The health of both city and cantonments is all that could be desired; and the weather though hot during the day, is pleasantly cool in the mornings and evenings.

ON Thursday the Hon'ble Mrs. Hobart visited Mrs. P. C. Rajaviah Chetty at her residence in Egmore. This is the native lady who, breaking through the restraints of the caste, accompanied her husband to England last year and on her return wrote a very interesting account of her travel.

ON the journey of the Maharaja of Cashmere to Simla, at Gorkhul, a village on the Subathu road below the Lawrence Military Asylum, a guard of honor, composed of the boys of the institution, was drawn up as he passed, and a salute of 19 guns welcomed his arrival. His Highness appeared highly gratified at the compliment, and presented the institution with Rs. 500.

A MADRAS paper states that Lieut.-Colonel I. F. C. Thomas, the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Arsenal, Fort St. George, has been appointed to the Arsenal at Secunderabad, and will leave Madras for that station on the 26th instant. Colonel Thomas will be succeeded in his present appointment by Lieut.-Colonel T. I. M Hog, at present officiating as Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory.

THE latest reports on the state of the crops and prospects of the season in the several districts of the Central Provinces continue to be favourable. The prospects of the crops are generally good, and the public health is good, with the exception that in a few villages cholera still remains, and small pox exists in other places. The weather is clear but warm, and the rabi crops are almost stored.

CERTAIN books of accounts from lately the Municipal office at Trichinopoly were lost. But there is a greater surprise now. In the last impression of the local *District Gazette*, the Collector of Trichinopoly advertises the loss of records connected with cases pending before the Taluq Magistrate! We should not be surprised to hear next that somebody has walked off with the market clock and tower!

THE following Notification appears in the *Punjab Government Gazette* of the 15th instant:—The ill health of His Highness the Râja of Kapurthala having made it expedient to make temporary arrangements for the proper administration of that State, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Mr. Lepel Griffin, C. S., Superintendent of the Kapurthala State until further orders.

A WEDDING before the Registrar, Calcutta, came off last week, the parties being Mr. H Beveridge B. C. S., and Miss Akroyd. The happy couple being both of the positivist pursuasion, were not married under the Indian Christian Marrige Act which permits of marriage being solemnized by Registrars, but under Act III. of 1872, which was passed immediately for the relief of progressive Brahmos and extends to all such as do not profess the "Christian, Jewish, Hindoo, Mahomedan, Parsee, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jain religion."

THE first number of the *Evening News*, a new Calcutta paper, was published on Thursday last. The Editor announces that he has already received liberal support and hence he anticipates success for his journal. He concludes his address to the public in the following words:—As to the manner in which we shall discharge our editorial functions, all that we need say is, that all our utterances will be pervaded by a due sense of justice and impartiality, tempered by that Christian charity which "covereth a multitude of sins."

MR. DAVID ROSS the Traffic Manager of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi railway, proceeds immediately to Europe on a year's leave. It must be very gratifying to Mr. Ross, just on the eve of his departure, to have received in a late *Gazette* from the Governor-General in Council, the thanks of the Government of India for his able management in connection with the heavy traffic thrown on the line in the transport of the immense quantities of grain forwarded from the Punjab to Bengal, during the late famine in that presidency.

REFERRING to the remarks recently made by Mr. Pedder regarding dustoor—"there is hardly any exaction to which ordinary natives will not submit, provided only that it is an illicit exaction; they consider it a good investment to spend twelve annas in bribes, in order to evade a lawful demand of one rupee"—the *Daily News* says that the minute in which they appeared is perhaps the most outspoken document as to the standing difficulty of our administration of India, the corruptibility of the lower native officials, with its attendant evils of voluntary bribery or enforced payment of "dustoor," that has ever appeared in print.

THE *Englishman* strongly recommends all secretaries of race-meetings and clerks of race-courses in India to purchase the April number of the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* and to commit to memory the first article by Philippson "Steeple-chasing in India." It is written by a man evidently well acquainted with the subject on which he writes, and as steeple chasing has now become a necessary feature in nearly all the principal race-meetings in India, we hope his suggestions will be adopted. If they are, perhaps even those cruel merchants who object to their assistants riding in steeple chases may be disposed to alter their decision, when they see that a good rider will run little more danger, even if he fall, in a steeple-chase, than if he fall out of bed.

AN officer, who has been ordered on duty to another station at the public expense, returns to the station from which he was detached also at the public expense. If, when on leave, he is ordered on duty to another station, he may return on completion of the duty either to the place where he was residing on leave or to the place whence he proceeded on leave. If on completion of the duty, he obtains leave of absence of any kind, he forfeits his claim to travel at the public expense when he returns to his regiment or appointment. If, however, the officer is certified to have been necessarily detained at the station by sickness, he will retain his right to rejoin his regiment or appointment at the public expense, when the state of his health permits it.

BAZAAR rumours about affairs in Afghanistan are published by the *Pioneer*; our contemporary says:—The Peshawur bazaars are full of rumours concerning an alleged attack recently made by Ayub Khan on certain forces under Gholam Jan and Daood Shah. The theory is that these forces had gone on two marches beyond Herat with the view of meeting Ayub Khan and bringing him to terms. The victorious Ayud is supposed to have followed up his success by entering Herat and assuming the command. The whole story seems in a high degree improbable, and inconsistent with the tenour of advices from a trustworthy source, which we have laid before the reader from time to time. The last news of Ayub was to the effect that he could not be tempted away from Meshed.

THE Calcutta correspondent of a contemporary writing on Wednesday last says:—Early yesterday morning the *El Dorado* steamer left our shores for London, bearing away the actors, actresses, and barmaids of the Corinthian Theatrical Company, and, if report be true, the hearts of some of our most susceptible bachelors. I am told that many a tender parting took place in the grey dawn at Garden Reach, and that though all that could be was done for the comfort of the fair voyagers, and even their dog were promised comfortable berths, their thoughts still fondly turned to those they left behind them. On Monday night the theatre was well attended to view the last performance, which was for the Stage Manager's (Mr. Holston) benfit. Still there is balm in Gilead, for Mr. English, the Manager of the Company, will probably bring out several of them again next season.

THE following letter from Major Menzies, District Superintendent of Police, confirms the intelligence published on Friday in a telegram, with regard to the Lahore Derby Sweep. The letter is addressed to the Editor of the "Indian Public Opinion.":—

DEAR SIR,—The Magistrate of the District has desired me to notify to the Public through the medium of the Press that inquiry as to the so-called "Lahore Derby Sweep" advertised in several Indian papers has elicited the fact that the management is not such as deserves public support. I have, &c.,

O. MENZIES, Major,
District Superintendent of Police.

Lahore Police Office, 14th April 1875.

THE Lahore paper adds as follows:—Investors are referred to the Secretary, to whom remittances are to be sent, but no information is given as to who the projectors of the Sweep are. From enquiries which we have made, we are in a position to state that the venture is not supported by any gentlemen of influence or position in Lahore.

OUR contemporary, the *Delhi Gazette*, gives the following sensible explanation of the late cholera epidemic amongst the passengers travelling by railway to Hurdwan:—"It is all very well for people to blame railway companies when passengers die *en route*; but how can it be avoided? Carriages are necessarily crowded, but they are only crowded in the sense that all the available seats are occupied. The police are on the spot to prevent over crowding, that is, to prevent more being huddled into compartments than the compartments are calculated to accommodate. They cannot interfere beyond that point. We believe it is not so much the crowding that generates disease and kills, as insufficient food or unsuitable or bad food. The pilgrims travel long distances without any break, and live for the time on parched grain, uncooked vegetables, unripe fruit, or filthy and unwholesome sweets. Large quantities of water are consumed under the terrible heat of an April sun. All this is followed by utter and painful exhaustion, collapse and death. The wonder is not that some die, but that so many escape death."

SURAT must be in a melancholy state now-a-days, for it appears from the following remarkable effusion in the *Guzerat Mitra* that it contains no poet or philosopher except the writer:—"There are two words in the English language which are peculiarly beautiful—the *philosopher* and the *poet*—and it is hard to say which is the lily and which the rose. Hamlet was a philosopher. He lived and died a philosopher. Oh, what should we not give to lead such a life as he led! Sweet William says that Hamlet's face was marked, as ours is, with the pale cast of thought. If there be any one like him in this part of the country, we should like to serve him with loving looks and a reverent heart. But in an intellectual point of view our city is a waste wilderness. There is no philosopher or poet here who grows and blooms unseen. The salaries of our government officers are growing, the municipal taxation is growing, litigation is growing, absolutism is growing, but only a philosopher or a poet is not growing. In this land of intellectual sterility no philosopher walks, learned, wise, and pious, who traces his knowledge backwards to first principles, no poet walks who feels as Shakespeare felt, or feels as Saint Paul or David felt. And when we say this who shall contradict us?"

THE Rangoon papers mention that a good-deal of alarm prevails in anticipation of a rupture with Burmah. Failures amongst the Chinese traders of Rangoon have begun, and as their dealings are largely in upcountry produce and in shipments to Upper Burmah, it is difficult to say where they will stop. Some Chinese firms are interested to the extent of some lakhs of rupees in piece goods and produce in Upper Burmah, where owing to the misunderstandings which have arisen between the two Governments trade is at a stand-still. The Burmese themselves apprehend mischief from the thing and are already concealing themselves and their property in the jungles. Thinking that Rangoon may be attacked—many of the female members of the more respectable and well-to-do Burmese families are getting away to Maulmain. The state of affairs in Burmah requires prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government. The *Rangoon Gazette* says:—"We can state on authority that some of our largest merchants have telegraphed home to stop all shipments to Rangoon for the present, and our rulers will understand how serious is the crisis to which we beg to call immediate attention. Short, quick, decisive *action*, will either at once bring the King to his bearings, or will expedite that consummation so devoutly to be wished; the absorption of the beautiful but down-trodden country of Burmah into the British Empire."

GLANCING over a recently arrived American paper we come upon the following, which we print partly for the amusement and bewilderment of our readers, and partly to show the danger of following Mr. Brigham Young's example in marrying people wholesale:—"Brigham Young married two sisters of Charlie Decker, and Decker married two daughters of Brigham by other women. All have children. Now, the offspring of Clara Decker Young and Lucy Decker Young are cousins of Charlie Decker's children; but they are grandchildren of Charlie Decker's sisters; hence Decker's children must hold that relationship toward each other. Decker's wives are half-sisters to the children of their own cousins; hence they are sisters-in-law to their own father, and aunts to their own half-sisters. Now, if the relationship were half blood throughout, the cousins of descent would be all in-law, and that would exclude them; but as it doubles on both sides they would probably be included. Hence the two Mrs. Deckers are (in law) their own aunts, while Clara D. and Lucy D. Young are legal grandmothers to their nieces, and the two sets of children are respectively cousins, aunts and the Lord knows what beside. Elder Allsop married a widow and her oldest daughter, having at the same time a young daughter by a former wife, now happily deceased. All this family live in one house. The daughter of his oldest wife is half sister to his second wife, and to the second wife's children; also, aunt to the second wife's children, and consequently her own aunt-in-law. The daughter of the deceased wife is half-sister to all the other children, legal grand-daughter to one step-mother, legal half-sister to the other, and consequently aunt-in-law to herself." Well, this will suffice, for if they keep on they will eventually produce a boy who will be his own grandfather.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives a deplorable account of the condition of Persia. The revenue, it says, is seven or eight million tomans, or three million pounds; while the expenditure, including the lavish outlay of the Shah and his numerous harem, is five million tomans. A certain sum in gold is yearly deposited in a gigantic vault, where since the times of the early Kings chests of gold have been placed and lie unproductive, thus gradually exhausting the wealth of the country. The Shah cannot be induced to spend any of it on railways, canals, or mines. The Provincial Governors are mostly the Shah's relatives, and are devoid of any administrative capacity. Their tenure of office mainly depending on the sum they forward to the central Treasury, they are sometimes superseded by men who offer to furnish a larger amount. The object of the Governors, therefore, is to extort as much rent as possible, accumulating all they can for themselves, and bribing the Shah's courtiers in order to secure their good offices for the retention of their posts. Whether the crops are abundant or deficient, the same amount is exacted, in the latter case the possessions of the peasants being confiscated and their fields becoming waste. During the great famine many more persons died from the oppressions of the Governors and officials than from any other cause. The Governor of Rascht, indeed, asked the Sultan to waive the payment of rent, and the request was granted; but on his fall the Shah revoked his decision and appointed a new Governor, whose exactions drove hundreds of the peasants into Russian territory, where they received land and seed, with provision for their immediate wants. This exodus creating a great sensation, the Shah executed the Governor and reappointed his predecessor. But it was too late. Only the infirm, blind, and lame remained, and this Province, once the richest in Persia, exporting large quantities of silk, corn, and cotton to Russia, has not yet recovered from the blow. Considering the diamonds possessed by the Shah and his wives, he is, personally, the richest Sovereign in the world, but his country is the poorest which can be found. The 30,000 persons who yearly make a pilgrimage probably expend nine million rupees out of the country, and all imports have to be paid for in cash, so that gold has almost disappeared. On the sum advanced by Baron Reuter to the Shah while in Europe being repaid in silver, his agents were unable to exchange it for gold. The water supply is very unequally distributed and is not economized. Dams and canals would fertilize hundreds of miles of barren soil. The tolls levied on telegrams passing through the Persian portion of the line amount to about 5¼ lacs of rupees a year; but there is no other source of revenue besides the Crown rents. Sadr Azim is believed to be the only man inaccessible to bribes in any form, and has seen enough of Europe to desire reforms. The priests and officials are against him, but popular feeling will soon overcome the opposition of his enemies. The Shah himself appreciates European civilization, and would readily open his purse to develope the resources of the country. But he knows that his officials would embezzle the money, as happened with silk spinning and other enterprises. He has himself to count the gold deposited in the vaults. Baron Reuter commenced his undertaking in earnest, surveying the railway and beginning the works between Teheran and Rascht. But the Russians are opposed to the scheme, and their intrigues induced the Shah to stop the operations on the plea that some clauses in the contract had not been carried out. Baron Reuter has sustained great losses, and is endeavouring to bring some influence to bear to remove the interdict. He cannot, however, institute a lawsuit against the Shah, and his materials and his implements are suffering depreciation, while the English Government, whose protection he vainly solicited at the outset, refuse to interfere. His agents claim the working of two copper mines, discovered a few miles from the summer residence of the English Ambassador, but with little chance of success. Abdul Azim resides near the Shrine of Apir about 20 miles from Teheran, within whose precincts his movements are free; but to cross the boundary would expose him to the power of his enemies. The Shah occasionally demands the surrender of persons who have fled to such shrines, but compliance is optional with the priests, and force cannot be employed in such cases.

BOMBAY.

THE MAHALUXMEE FAIR will commence to-day and continues for five day's.

ASSAULT.—Juggo Condoo having been proved guilty of assaulting two of his caste-fellows on different occasions was fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yesterday.

THE O'BRIEN FUND.—We have received Rs. 10 from "G. C D." and Rs. 20 from "Paterfamilias" on account of the O'Brien Fund and have forwarded the money to Mr. Kirkham the Secretary.

STEALING A RING.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee sentenced Babajee Jumba to six months' in jail for having stolen a gold ring and Rs. 44 in cash from Dadoo Trimbuck.

THEFT.—A Hindoo named Govind Balloo was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, for having stolen six oranges from the basket of a fruit-hawker on the previous day.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS SOCIETY.—Mr. Smith, the Society's Agent yesterday procured convictions against four bullock drivers for cruelty, one being fined Rs. 10 and the others Rs. 3 each by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee.

GAMBLING.—Five Parsees were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, with having committed the above offence. Prisoner number one, being an old offender, was, on conviction, sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The other prisoners were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 7 each.

DISOBEDIENCE.—A seaman named Bryan Connor was yesterday sent to jail for a week, having refused to obey the lawful commands of his superior officers. Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the case was heard, directed the prisoner to be sent on board his ship after the termination of his term of imprisonment.

DRUNKEN SEAMEN.—James Robinson, Patrick Hichon, John Evrit and John Greenless, European seamen, were yesterday ordered to pay a fine of Re. 1 each, for having been drunk and incapable on the preceding day, by Mr. Nana Morojee. An Eurasian seaman was fined the same amount for having been drunk and disorderly.

LOITERING AND ASSAULTING.—A Mussulman, named Esoob Mahomed, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, to three months' imprisonment for having been found in a house without reasonable excuse after sunset. He was also sentenced to a further term of four months' imprisonment for having assaulted one of the occupants of the house who came in and found him there.

A CHURCH ON CUMBALLA HILL.—We understand that just before leaving Bombay the Bishop licensed "Altamont" on Cumballa Hill for the performance of Divine worship. "Altamont" is now occupied by one of the Judges of the High Court, and every Sunday morning at 7-30 service is performed in the large room of that bungalow. Circulars have been privately distributed on Malabar Hill and therein it is stated that the Rev. F. [ather?] Rivington will officiate at "Altamont" every Sunday morning. Very high ritual is, we hear, observed at "Altamont." The Church on Cumballa Hill is open to all who choose to attend.

GREAT apprehension is felt here regarding the truth of the rumour that some of the principal offices are to be transferred to Bombay.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE Victoria Theatrical Club of Poona are having a good time of it and have had many very happy subjects for their performances. Last Saturday night the much abused character of Damodhur Punt of Baroda was represented in a farce which kept the audience in roars of laughter while the company delineated theway in which he had served his master the Gaekwar Mulharrao.—*Id.*

TO-MORROW a great concourse of people will congregate at Jejoorie, Limbgao &c. The Police authorities must be on the alert to prevent crowding and want of sanitation at these places, otherwise the returning crowds will bring death and disease to their homes in the villages and Poona. A great responsibility rests upon the authorities at this time in view of the outbreak of disease at a short distance along the line of railway.—*Id.*

YESTERDAY evening a waggon on the G. I. P. Railway narrowly escaped being burnt down. The photographic kit of Mr. Ritter, booked from Secunderabad, was in one of the waggons. There were some packages in the waggon for Poona, on taking them out at the station a box containing acid ignited, but was taken out immediately and the fire was extinguished before it had time to do much damage, only a few articles were injured and the rest of the photographic kit was uninjured.—*Id.*

THE natives of India are not slow to follow any example set them by their European friends. The Hindoos of the Poona City have inaugurate a Club. The members of the Club are to pay one rupee each and thus form a fund whereby different kinds of amusements and refreshments in the form of *pan sooparee*, &c. may be provided on the premises for the members. Such a Club ought to succeed with the support which a community such as Poona has ought to give it. The Club was opened on the Hindoo New Year's Day—Ram Namavi (15th April), and is open from seven to eleven o'clock every evening—*Id.*

THERE is not much stirring at this dull season when so many of our residents have gone to the Hills. Still there are those who contribute to the public amusement. The Committee of the Boat Club have a scratch Regatta at the Bunder this evening of which a programme is published in another column. The presence of the fair Coxswains is enough to secure the popularity of the evening's entertainment, while the breeze of the river will be very refreshing after the heat of the day. We hope that the weather will be favourable and that the crews will be in good form.

The able Secretary deserves great praise for his energy and zeal in the service of the public.—*Id.*

THE weather is now like what we expect at the setting in of the monsoon. The south-west is the prevailing wind and the air is loaded with moisture, while the sky is covered with clouds. On Friday evening a heavy storm raged for hours in the south-east of Poona; at five p. m. the sky was black and threatening in that direction and the storm for an hour or two seemed ready to burst over Poona; a strong breeze, however, came up from the north-west and drove it back, after which we had only a slight sprinkling of rain and a heavy dust storm, which made the atmosphere stifling. On Saturday it threatened again in the same direction, but less ominously, and we had a delightful evening with the breeze west north-west. During the night, however, it veered round to the south-west again and while we write the sky is covered with clouds. The air in the evening is so oppressive in-doors that many have adopted the practice of dining in the open air which is decidedly an improvement in the hot weather.

We hope Poona will soon have its storm and after it a few days of cool weather.—*Id.*

THE CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, the hearing of Mr. Shantaram Narayen's case was resumed. Mr. Payne appeared for Mr. Shantaram: Mr. Craigie for Mr. Maclean.

The Magistrate entered the Court at half past two, and after the solicitors of each party sitting for some time, each apparently waiting for the other to speak.

His Worship asked Mr. Payne—Do you wish to say anything?

Mr. Payne—Yes. I daresay you are privately aware that an article appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on the 12th instant with reference to this case, but as you are not aware of the fact judicially, with your permission I will read a part of that article, and afterwards make one or two observations with reference to the course the prosecution think they ought to take in this matter. (Mr Payne's reads latter part of lea der referred to.) After the appearance of this article we considered very carefully the course we ought to take, and though we think, considering that Mr. Shantaram has now admittedly been wronged, that it might have been well if some of the expression of regret that appears in this paper had been conveyed to Mr. Shantaram or to his solicitor, yet that is a matter of taste upon which much need not be said. We think that Mr. Shantaram would be perfectly justified in pursuing this case further, because we cannot hold that there can be any moral obligation—certainly, there is no legal one—on Mr. Maclean's part to keep back the name of the person who gave him the information which he says he received. We are, however, willing to accept the matter in this way. As far as I could gather from Mr. Craigie's speech for the defence, what he intended to convey to the Court was this, that Mr. Maclean had been informed by some person on whose statement he was entitled to rely, that Mr. Shantaram had paid visits to some of the Commissioners. I could not gather from Mr. Craigie's speech that any other information than this had been conveyed to Mr. Maclean, and we are of opinion, therefore, that we should have been perfectly entitled to proceed in this matter, excepting only for this, that we were convinced that Mr. Maclean was, as I said before, not actuated by any personal malicious motive so far as Mr. Shantaram Narayen was concerned. We have put down all our statements Mr. Maclean built upon what he had been told about these visits being paid to the effect of an excited imagination caused by a controversy imbittered more or less on both sides. Having that conviction in our minds, we are prepared to accept this statement that Mr. Maclean makes as a sufficient acknowledgment of error on his part. In reference to the last part of this article, I think I am justified in adding this, that if Mr. Maclean really can or does believe that he was exposing, as he calls it, a nefarious conspiracy, if he can lay that flattering unction to his soul, we on our part will not further disturb him in his illusions.

Mr. Craigie—I desire merely to leave the matter in your Worship's hands.

His Worship—Considering the article you have just read, Mr. Payne, I think you have acted judiciously in advising your client, as I suppose you have advised him, to withdraw this complaint, and I am very glad that the matter has ended here. I have no objection to your withdrawing the case.

Parties then left the Court.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

WITHIN the last three or four days, there have been several fatal cases of cholera in the Island, and the Health Department is now busily engaged in providing for any emergency which might occur from the sudden spread of the disease. Among the cases reported to and by the police, we notice the following:—

A man, who was found dead at the Moody Bay, as reported in our issue of yesterday, proves to have died from an attack of cholera. He had been employed as a day labourer on board a ship in the harbour. When coming ashore on Saturday night he complained to his companions saying that he felt unwell, and was seized with sickness. On landing at the Bunder he refused to go any further, and having no home, the others left him in the place where he was found dead the following morning. The place in which his body was found lying has been disinfected.

Dawoo Gujanan, a Pardasee who arrived from Nassick on Sunday night, complained of feeling a griping pain on his arrival at the Boree Bunder Railway Station. He was at once sent to the G. T. Hospital, where, we hear, he has progressed favourably.

On the same day, an ayah in the employ of Inspector Whittaker was seized with cholera, and Mr. Whittaker having given her some medicine without effect, he sent her on to the J. J Hospital.

Phoodunutt Rynutt, a lad of but twelve years of age, who lived in the Bengalpoora district, was sent to the J. J. Hospital on Saturday morning suffering from cholera. His parents took him away from the Hospital the following morning, and he died two hours after reaching home.

Khoosa Ramjee, a resident in Nowrojee Street, was attacked with cholera on Sunday, but has since been reported as recovering.

Three deaths which occurred in the Girgaum Division, and two cases in Cazee Moolla, were reported yesterday morning.

In all the cases we have mentioned every precaution has been taken by the Health Department, assisted by the police, to prevent the disease spreading.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 17th April, compared with the statement issued on 10th April:—

LIABILITIES.		10th April. Rs.	17th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,48,125		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,49,600		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,43,250		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,35,125	99,76,100	99,76,100
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		94,16,977	1,07,01,346
Do. do. do. at Branches		35,20,272	24,69,917
Other Deposits		1,29,21,071	1,14,41,054
Post Bills		20,709	20, 37
Cash Credits, undrawn		6,88,178	5,04,704
		3,80,93,307	3,66,60,858

ASSETS.			
Government Securities		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans on Security of do. do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Current Accounts, overdrawn		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills Discounted		[illegible]	[illegible]
Dead stock		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bullion		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash Balance with Correspondents		[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes		[illegible]	[illegible]
		3,80,93,307	3,66,60,858

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, Captain G. Lee, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—The Hon'ble Mr G O'Callaghan and Mr W Biereton

For Venice—Mr A B Fisher and Mr Bainbridge.

For Aden—Mr J Randolf.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th April 1875.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th instant.

Resumed consideration of Government Resolution No. 400 dated 6th April, forwarding Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning the construction of the Elphinstone Dock.

Considered letter to Government drafted in terms of Trustees' Resolution No. 16, dated 8th April, regarding the terms on which the Secretary of State authorises a loan not exceeding 76 Lacs to be made to the Trustees.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th April 1875.
No. 111.

To the Secretary to Government, Marine Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of Government Resolution No. 400 dated 6th April, containing copy of despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated 18th February 1875, communicating the decision arrived at by the Home Government on the question of the provision of a Wet Dock for the trade of Bombay.

The Trustees have under consideration the points which are left unsettled in the 5th para of the despatch referred to, and I am now directed to draw the attention of Government only to the 6th para of the despatch. In it the Secretary of State authorises the Government of India, after final plans and estimates for the docks have been sanctioned, "to make to the Bombay Port Trust a loan not exceeding 76 lakhs, on the security not simply of the dock dues, but of all other revenues of the Port Trust from whatever source derived."

The Trustees would direct attention to the following correspondence which has taken place between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India upon the subject. In a letter from the Bombay Government to the Government of India, No. 955, dated 23rd July 1874, the former understand "that no alteration will at any time be made in the general dues of the Port on account of any outlay to be incurred for the construction of the Elphinstone or other dock. The cost of the latter will be recovered by means of dues to be paid for all ships which may enter the dock, and for all goods which may be landed or shipped in the dock; the former never to exceed 4 annas per ton on the tonnage of the ship, and the latter never to exceed Re. 1-4 per ton of goods. Ships and goods not availing themselves of the dock will not be subject to these dock dues, but to the general port dues"; and the reply of the Government of India (No. 397 C. M. dated 24th August 1874) states that the Bombay Government represent "correctly the present views and intentions of the Government of India, but the present decision does not bind the Government for all time, and under all the contingencies that may have to be dealt with hereafter;" and the Trustees by their resolution No. 174 dated 24th September accepted these terms with thanks.

The Trustees, I am to state, are confident, that the Secretary of State when giving the orders above quoted overlooked the promise already made by the Government of India and accepted by the Trustees; and they request that if the orders given in the Secretary of State's letter are considered by the Government of India to supersede the pledge referred to, an immediate effort be made by them as well as by the Government of Bombay to have the arrangement which was concluded with the Government of India for the loan carried out.—I have, &c.,

G. MANSON, Secretary.

Considered also report of Dock Committee dated 13th April 1875, a printed copy having been sent to each Trustee, it was taken as read.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

At a meeting of the Dock Committee held in the office of the Trust this day, there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman—Colonel Ballard, Captain Robinson, F. Mathew, Esq., and Lt.-Colonel Hancock.

The following report to the Trustees was adopted:—

Seeing that no new light has been thrown upon the possibility of maintaining the "Elphinstone" Channel, the Committee consider that the Trustees should adhere to their resolution of 18th June 1874, adopting the Southern Channel which was come to by them with a full knowledge of the advantages, in a nautical point of view of the Elphinstone Channel. Actual dredging operations carried on in front of the proposed dock will tend either to confirm or to change the views expressed by Mr Ormiston, and it will be advisable, therefore, to defer commencing work on the *entrance* to the dock for the present. The dredging in front of the dock should be commenced with the least possible delay, and Mr. Ormiston should be ordered to send out dredgers at once. The Committee also recommend that the dredger belonging to the Marine Department be hired and set to work by the Acting Chief Engineer immediately.

The system of construction to be adopted for the sea-front of the dock, depends, the Committee consider, on the site of the entrance. If the Eastern Channel and Eastern Entrance should ultimately be adopted, the wall must be constructed of masonry; but if the Southern Channel recommended by the Committee of 1874, and approved by the Trustees, is adopted, the dry stone revetment recommended by them should also be adhered to, as the Committee see no necessity for a masonry sea-wall.

It will be seen that the estimate approved by the Trustees, and already submitted to Government (amounting to Rs. 67,43,397), is well within the amount of the loan authorized by the Secretary of State to be made to the Trust.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Chairman.

RESOLUTION.—The draft letter (No. 111 forwarded to Secretary to Government, Marine Department, on 15th instant) to Government is approved.

The report of the Committee is also approved, the word "hired" being substituted for "purchased" in the first para:—

Mr. Ormiston should be authorised, after the sanction of Government has been obtained, to purchase two dredgers and despatch them to Bombay at once. The sanction of Government should likewise be obtained to the commencement of dreging operations with such means as are locally available.

Mr. Ormiston should be requested to state by telegraph when the dredgers can be received.

Read Government Resolutions Nos. 258 and 371 dated 4th and 31st March respectively, the former discussing the various amendments proposed by the Trustees to be made in the Port Trust Act, and the latter ordering the draft bill to be sent for revision to the Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated 23rd March, stating in reply to an enquiry made as to the reason why night soil was so constantly, during the month of January, discharged from the Carnac Bunder night soil pipe during flood tide, that from 11th to 31st of that month it was found necessary to open the valves of the pipe and to keep them open at unusual hours, as the pipe on several occasions showed a tendency to choke up, but that the greatest care will be taken to cause as little nuisance as possible both at the depot and outlet.

Read letter from the acting Chief Engineer dated 3rd April, forwarding a diagram showing the times at which night soil was discharged from the Carnac Bunder pipe during February and remarking on the same.

RESOLUTION.—A copy of the Acting Chief Engineer's letter should be furnished to the Municipal Commissioner.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator dated 9th April, reporting that the Outer Light Vessel has been docked, and it is found that the whole of her copper has been worn out and destroyed. He states that it should have lasted for other 5 years. The estimated cost of repairs is Rs 9,000, from which has to be deducted value of old copper Rs. 2,000 leaving Rs. 7,000, while the amount provided in the Trustee's budget is only Rs. 2,500. He asks sanction for the excess.

RESOLUTION.—The additional expenditure is sanctioned. It should be provided for in the first supplemental budget sent to Government.

Submitted application from Messrs. Kerner and Minns, Lessees of Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, dated 12th April, for permission to open a billiard room in connection with the refreshment Rooms. The building to be provided either by the Trustees or by the lessees; in the former case 10 per cent. interest on the cost to be paid by the lessees.

RESOLUTION.—The Trustees do not consider it desirable to have a Billiard room erected in connection with the Refreshment Rooms. Messrs. Kerner and Minns' application should therefore be refused.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 5th April, reporting that the wharfage space on the North of the Nicol Basin is insufficient for the accommodation of the iron and machinery that are landed there, and he recommends that the fencing be thrown back 30 feet so as to afford sufficient room.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer dated 13th April, estimating the cost of the alteration at Rs. 652, but recomending for reasons given, that consignees be compelled to remove their goods from the wharf to plots on the land Estate rather than that the fence be moved.

RESOLUTION.—The alteration recommended by the Traffic Manager is sanctioned, the cost to be met from contingencies.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Shoothing Refreshment after a late evening.

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MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" is prepared from the choicest seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Exportation Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

TANNA COURT—3RD SESSIONS 1875.

7TH TO 10TH APRIL.

Before W. M. COGHLAN, Esq., Sessions Judge, and H. J. PARSONS Esq., Asst. Sessions Judge.

Pandu Dhaku was charged with having committed murder by causing the death of his wife Laxmi, on or about the 23rd of February 1875, at Kembe, in the Callian Taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused Pandu Dhaku of the charge under Section 302 of the I. P. Code, and sentenced him to death. The sentence being subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature.

Gandhya Rama was charged with having committed rape on the person of one Changi wife of Raghu, on or about the 24th of February 1875 at Wadeghar, in the Callian taluka of the Tanna district.

The Sessions Judge was of opinion that there were no grounds for proceeding, and in this opinion the assessors concurred. The Sessions Judge therefore acquitted the accused person accordingly.

Devjee Gopal and Dhedka Ghosla were charged with having committed dacoity at Karambeli Bhati, in the Dhanu taluka of the Tanna district, on the 25th February 1875.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors found the accused persons not quilty of the charge under section 395 of the I. P. Code and set them at liberty.

Budhia Jania Warli was charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Kamlia Padaj, on the 3rd March 1875 at Warai in the Mahim taluka of the Tanna district.

The Sessions Judge on the plea of the accused Budhia Jania, convicted him of the charge under Section 302 of the I. P Code, and said that there was another case in which drunkenness was the immediately exciting cause of murder, and that ardent spirits, at anna 1¾ per bottle are the curse of the konkan. The Sessions Judge therefore sentenced the accused person to death, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

Luximon Pangia was charged with having committed the murder of Sitia Vikram on the 16th March 1875 at Sai in the Mahim taluka of the Tanna district.

The Sessions Judge concurring with the assessors convicted the accused of the charge under section 302 of the I. P. Code and said that district spirits are almost without restrictions sold at a price which enables a man to get drunk for one anna, which is the result of half the violent crimes in the Tanna and Colaba portions of this sessions divisions.

The Sessions Judge sentenced the accused Luximon to death, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

Ladkia Rama was charged with having committed adultery with Thaki Kom Kamlia Mankia, in or about the month of October 1874 at Bopali, in the Mahim taluka of the Tanna district.

The Assistant Sessions Judge on the plea of the accused Ladkia Rama convicted him of the charge under section 497 of the I. P. Code, and sentenced him to be punished with a fine of Rs. 100, in default of payment with a month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Assistant Sessions Judge observed that the offence was not a serious one as remarked by the Magistrate, Mr. Allen. It was that of continuing to live with a woman whom he had married after he had known that her husband was alive. And in this case the Magistrate ought to have committed the woman for marrying in the lifetime of her husband, she being the principal offender. The Magistrate should now take up the case and try it against her.

Bandia Katwar was charged with having wilfully done an act knowing that he was thereby likely to cause the safety of a person travelling on a railway to be endangered, in that he put stones on the rails of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on or about the 1st of March 1875 at Narangi in the Bassein taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Parsons, the Assistant Sessions Judge, found the accused not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, and said he did not know what the Magistrate (Mr. Allen) considered "a very strong *prima facie* case against the accused."

Before the Magistrate, the only evidence was that of little boys aged six years each who were accomplices with him. These little boys were so ignorant (they did not know of the existence of a God nor that it was wrong to tell a lie) that, therefore, he (the Assistant Sessions Judge) did not examine them at all. There was not a single other witness who could identify the accused as being with them when they placed the stones on the line. He therefore acquitted the accused person accordingly.

Nana Bhuktya and Bobadya Undir were charged as under with having committed theft by dishonestly taking two iron bars out of the possession of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company without their consent about the month of September 1874 at Birwadi in the Mahim taluka of the Tanna district. 2nd with having committed theft in the same manner and at the same place as above about the 25th of February 1875.

The Assistant Sessions Judge on the plea of the accused persons convicted them of the charge under section 397 of the I. P. Code and sentenced each one as under

Nana Bhuktya to be punished with sixty lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails, and Bobadya Undir to be punished with three years imprisonment, the time to be passed by him in a Reformatory (section 318 Criminal Procedure Code.)

Bhiwa Mahad Patil, and Amrita Biwa, were charged with having caused grievous hurt to one Gowin Gopia by hitting him on the leg with a stick, by which his leg was broken, and in consequence of which he ultimately died on or about the 30th January 1875 at Mudre in the Kurjat taluka of the Tanna district.

The Assistant Sessions Judge found the accused persons not guilty of the charge under section 325 of the I. P. Code, and said that the Public Prosecutor offered no more evidence. And that there was not the least doubt, but that the accused in what they did were justified by the law of private defence of property. The committing Magistrate erred in committing them for trial. He seemed to have ignored the law of self-defence altogether. The Assistant Sessions Judge therefore acquitted the accused persons accordingly.

Parbut Rowjee was charged with having endangered the safety of a certain person by a rash or negligent act on or about the 29th March 1875 at Titwalla in the Kalian taluka of the Tanna district. Mr. Parsons the Assistant Sessions Judge, gave judgment in the following words.—The points of the case are, "Did the accused endanger the safety of any person by negligent act or omission? 2 Did he cause death by negligent act?" The facts of the case are these. "At the Titwalla station of the G. I. P. R. on the 29th March last there was in the siding a number of empty waggons, 24 used for the carriage of wood and thirteen for coal. They were mixed together and according to some rule of the Railway they had to be separated and the coal waggons put in the rear of the wood waggons. The waggons were brought out of the siding and separated the wood waggon were all pushed back into the siding and the coal waggons were following when the accident occurred. It happened in this way, the third coal waggon instead of running into the siding after those in front went straight on along the down line and its buffer catching the end of the waggon in front of it, which though on its road into the siding had not cleared the crossing struck a cooly, who was pushing the waggon, on his head and killed him. The accused was the person at the points and it was owing to his letting go the points that the waggon ran on the down line, and the question is whether this act of his was the result of negligence or not. I find it was not the result of actual negligence, but that it was an excusable error of judgment, which error would never have occurred but for the undue haste with which the shunting was performed. Indeed, the accident never would have happened had the shunting been carried on in a proper manner by the Railway authorities and with due precautions. There is no doubt, but that there was no time to do the shunting properly in. There was great haste and hurry. Some seventy-five or eighty coolies were called in from outside, men, it appears, not in the employ or under the control of the railway and they were put to the work of pushing on the waggons as fast as they could. It appears to be the custom to have shunting done in this way, but it is not a custom that can be approved of. In this particular case the most ordinary precautions were neglected. The muccadum admits that it is his duty to give the order for each truck to be shunted after he has seen the one before it safely at its destination; in this case such was the hurry that he did not do this. The trucks followed one on another so close that there could not have been two yards distance between them. With all this, however, no accident would have happened, had not the points been opened, and in opening the points the accused no doubt erred, but I think that he had grounds for what he did. It appears that the waggon in question was a small one and that the general rule is to place such trucks last. Had it been a case of ordinary and not of hurried shunting the waggon would have gone on the down line and after the other large waggons had been placed on the siding would have joined them there. It does not appear that any particular order was given him to pass all the waggons into the siding, and that he disobeyed that order. He may therefore naturally have supposed that this small waggon ought to go on the down line. Taking the whole case into consideration it appears to me that the accused did not commit actual negligence, but that he committed an error of judgment which proved fatal not of necessity, but on account of the negligent and hasty way in which the shunting was conducted by the railway authorities. The accused therefore is acquitted of the charges laid against him.

Yakub Mujawar and Halim Samuel were charged with having set fire to a stock of hay and thereby committed mischief by fire to the amount of Rs. 600 on or about the 5th February 1875 at Vania in the Panvell taluka of the Tanna district. The Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with the Assessors, convicted the accused of the charge under section 435 of the I. P. Code and sentenced each under. Yakub Mujawar to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for two years' and Halim Samuel to be punished with three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Assanna Ningu was charged with having abducted a child under ten years' with intent to steal moveable property from the person of such child on or about the 10th of March 1875 at Tanna in the Salsette taluka of the Tanna district.

The Assistant Sessions Judge concurring with the assessors found the accused not guilty of the charge under section 369 of the I. P. Code and acquitted him accordingly.

Babaji Bhawanrao and Tulia Tania were charged with having administered some datura seed in flour to Rowji and Kusha with a view to stupify them in order to commit theft at Vine in the Kurjat taluka of the Tanna district on the 14th November 1874.

The Assistant Sessions Judge convicted the accused of the charge under section 328 of the I. P. Code and said that the committing Magistrate omitted to forward copies of the previous convictions of the accused persons as noted by him in the reasons for committal, hence the charge could not be amended. The Assistant Sessions Judge therefore sentenced each of the accused to seven years' transportation, subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE KARENS.

(*Rangoon Gazette.*)

SOME description of the Karens on our North East frontier may at this juncture be interesting. Inhabiting a range of mountains running North and South surrounded by the Karenees, on the South and East by the Burmese, on the North and West a portion of the southernmost hills are also abutted on the West by British territory.

The general name given to these mountains is Nwai-lone Tsai-hnit-toun and as the name implies there are twelve. In reality, however, there are many more mountains than twelve; there are also twelve tribes and twelve chiefs, but all under one Tsaubwah who pays tribute to and acknowledges the King of Burmah to be his suzerain. We are only in possession of the names of five of the mountains Nwai-loan, Bunphah, Koontsoun, Tsin-tsin, Moun-hla.

These people appear to be divided into two divisions, are called the Ka-yin-goun-doe and the other Kah-yah. The males of the former wear short trousers and sleeveless jackets and the females the white thin-dine, but the most remarkable feature about the latter is that they all wear brass rings of the thickness of an ordinary lead pencil, not separate rings but one piece of wire bent round and round from the wrist to the elbow, and from the ancle to the knee, the result of the latter being that they can neither sit in the oriental style nor walk in the usual manner. The interior of their houses are made to accommodate sitting in the European manner, by raised seats round the walls and as for their walking they invariably leave a double track with a clear foot in the centre and to see them walking would remind one of Falstaff's company of recruits just freed from the gyoes. They also wear the brass wire round the neck.

They have Priests and a written language and in this respect are utterly unlike the Karens in British Burmah who never had the former at all, nor the latter until the missionaries made one for them. The women owing to the said rings cannot kneel down when worshipping so they have to worship in a backhanded fashion (to coin a term). The heads of the males as the name denotes are entirely shaven.

The other division called the Kah-yah differ inasmuch as the men leave *two* top knots of hair on their heads, just like Burmese *boy*, and they also invariably wear, strung round their necks, the tusks and principal teeth of all the wild animals they kill.

On an average each tribe number from four to five thousand souls, so the total will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 50,090 but mixed up with these Karens are some Tongthoos.

POTATOES IN INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

MANY of our readers will probably remember the interest excited in Great Britain some years ago when the so-called "potato blight" first made its appearance and caused so much distress and misery throughout the Kingdom, especially in Ireland. Column after column was published in newspapers and other publications from scientific and practical men on the subject, some suggesting one thing, some another, as the cause of the disease. Many learned disquisitions were submitted to the notice of the public, but, we believe no very satisfactory conclusion was arrived at; and in time the blight gradually lessened, and has now, apparently, died out. The subject has been brought to our recollection by the apprehension now entertained by agriculturists in England in respect to another enemy, which, under the name of the Colorado bug, has been causing great ravages on the potato crops in many of the States of the American Union. This insect, it would seem, was first introduced from the southern districts of the Rocky Mountains, and has gradually spread over the American Continent, from west to east and from south to north. Neither heat or cold checks its progress. The German Government, on the principle that prevention is better than cure has enacted a decree for bidding the importation of American potatoes, and other European Governments have followed its example. Our own will, no doubt, take necessary precautions to prevent the introduction of this scourge, though the Board of Trade do not at present appear to take so serious a view of the subject as others, as the eggs of the beetle are deposited on the under-surface of the leaves, and on the tubers. Notwithstanding this fact, entomologists seem to consider that every precaution is necessary to prevent its introduction, seeing that this pest can be conveyed across the Atlantic in various other ways. Here in India we have little cause for alarm. As the old blight which infested the tuber did not spread here this new pest is less likely to do so. It would be unfortunate if it did seeing how much the cultivation of this useful esculent is spreading throughout the country, and becoming annually more appreciated by the native community. It has, as we are all aware, been raised for many years past in various parts of Bengal, some districts being especially well adapted for it. The account which we published last week of the result of trials in the Burdwan District from imported English stock is very satisfactory. Though it has been more recently introduced in the North West Provinces, its culture appears to have spread rapidly, till in certain localities it is described as one of the new "food staples." In some of the hill-localities, such as Kumaon, Gurhwal, Kangra, as well as on the plains, in Saharanpur, Mirat, Kanhpur, Bulandshahr and Fatehgarh; it is extensively grown. The importation of fresh seed annually would assist in preventing deterioration; and the produce of the hills, sown in the plains would also tend to the same end. This can be easily effected, seeing that the time of gathering the produce in the former, and of sowing in the latter, September and October, suit each other very happily.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE LATE MR. H. L. BATEMAN.

Few deaths could cause such general and profound regret among the best class of English playgoers as that of Mr. H. L. Bateman, which, as already announced, occurred on Monday night. A native of Maryland, he became equally celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic, and his biography, which is worthy to be written would tell the story of an admirable energy and a sound judgment employed on as high a purpose as lay within the sphere of his activity. He has appeared in three capacities. First he was known as the father of the "Bateman Children," who were famed for the display of histrionic talent at a very early age. Infant Roscii commonly balances the precocity of their youth with an inglorious maturity, but while the younger "child" has long retired into private life, the elder (now Mr. Crowe) remains with us, and retains all her popularity. It was as the father of Miss Bateman and the director of her performances that Mr. Bateman appeared in second capacity. In the third which dates from the autumn of 1871 when he became manager of the Lyceum Theatre, he stood gallantly forward as promoter of an intellectual and morally irreproachable drama at a day when the theatrical world was threatened with a deluge of vice and frivolity. The marvellously-successful revival of *Hamlet* was the crowning triumph of the old "Colonel" as he was familiarly called in theatrical circles and this had reached its height when he almost suddenly expired.

A correspondent sends us the following particulars respecting Mr. Bateman's sudden death:—

"On Sunday last Mr. Henry Irving gave a dinner to a large number of theatrical friends, of whom Mr. Bateman was one, at the Pall Mall Restaurant. Mr. Irving's hospitality having been prolonged somewhat beyond the legal hour for closing licensed houses,—about half past 11 o'clock—he was surprised by the appearance of a posse of police constables, headed by their superior officer, who rather unceremoniously required that the company should at once separate. Mr. Bateman, who was sitting upon Mr. Irving's right hand, being of a somewhat excitable temperament, protested in good set terms at the same time offering his address card and those of several other gentlemen present to the chief officer, who is stated to have peremptorily replied that he wanted no cards, but that what he required was the immediate dispersal of the party. Mr. Bateman was excessively indignant, and having given expression to his feelings presently withdrew to the Westminster Club, of which he and several of the gentlemen present were members. At the Club the incident narrated formed the subject of animated discussion up to an advanced hour, when the company separated, Mr. Bateman returning to his residence at Rutland-gate. Rising at an early hour on Monday morning he was in the act of dressing, when he complained of an unusual pain in the region of the heart, and, complying with the advice of his family, he lay down upon his bed, where he remained throughout the day. In the evening Miss Isabel Bateman left her father's house to enact her *role* of Ophelia at the Lyceum Theatre, without the smallest apprehension of the serious nature of her father's illness. At 7 o'clock Mr. Bateman appeared to be in a calm sleep. Shortly after 9 o'clock he was discovered to be dead, and the medical man summoned pronounced that death must have occurred fully two hours previously. Intelligence of the sad event reached the theatre about 10 o'clock, but it was prudently considered desirable not to interrupt the performance and Miss Bateman, while declaiming upon the death of her fictitious parent Polonius was happily ignorant of the death at the same moment of her own father."—*Times.*

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SIR W. GOMM.

(*The Times.*)

THE remains of the late Field-Marshal Sir W. M. Gomm were yesterday (24th March) interred in a vault beneath Christ Church, Rotherhithe, which he caused to be built some years ago for himself and his family. The funeral was conducted, so far as their wishes were concerned, in the quietest and most unostentatious manner. No military display marked the last sad offices to a distinguished soldier who more than three-quarters of a century ago entered the service of his country. Sir W. Gomm died at Brighton, but his body was removed on Saturday to his town residence in New-street, Spring-gardens. From there the funeral procession set out at 20 minutes to 11 yesterday morning. The coffin was conveyed in a hearse drawn by four horses, and five mourning coaches were occupied by the relatives and friends of the deceased. Three Royal carriages—those of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge—immediately followed, and several private carriages, including that of Lady Gomm brought up the rear. The procession thus formed passed slowly by Whitehall, through Parliament-street, over Westminster-bridge, and on by the Old Kent-road to the Church of St. Barnabas, Rotherhithe, where it had been arranged that the burial service should be read. There the hearse, which had for some distance been accompanied by a detachment of the 10th, 19th, and 23d Surrey Rifles, under the command of Colonel Payne, was met by the choristers and a number of clergymen, by whom an opening hymn was intoned. The coffin was then borne to the place appointed to receive it outside the choir, and, having been placed upon trestles, the Rev. J. Beck, rector of St. Mary's, Rotherhithe, assisted by the Rev. Mr Mitchinson, of Christ Church, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Jones, the Rev. Mr. Russell, the Rev. Mr. Car Stephens, the Rev. W. Donne, and the Rev. Mr. C. Beanlands, of Brighton, read the burial service. The church throughout the ceremony was almost completely filled, while the streets outside it were thronged with people. Among those present at the service were Colonel Lynedock Gardiner, who attended on the part of the Queen, and Colonel Kingscote, Colonel Greville, and Colonel Marshall, who respectively represented the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief; Lady Gomm, Miss Whitemore, and Mrs. Howard Vyse were also in the church, attired in deep mourning. Among the other attendants at the last obsequies of the late Field Marshal, were Lord and Lady Hammon, Lord F. Kerr, Lord Rokeby, Sir W. Codrington, Sir J. Harrington, Colonel Kerr, the Hon. E. Douglas, the Rev. W. Carr, the Rev. H. Toozel, Mr. M. Carr, the Rev. G. Vyse, Lord Cremorne, Colonel Wrottesley, and a number of the officers of the Coldstream Guards, of which regiment the late Field-Marshal was Colonel.

At the close of the choral service at St. Barnabas the coffin was again placed in the hearse, and the procession, in the same order as before, proceeded to Christ Church, Union-road. The line of street between the churches, which are more than a mile apart, was densely thronged. The clergy of the parish, the churchwardens, and a number of the principal inhabitants walked in the procession. When it reached Christ Church the coffin was slowly lowered into the vault, and the parting prayers of several of the mourners were whispered over it. The public at large may not be aware why it was that the remains of the late Field-Marshal were buried at Rotherhithe. The reason, however, will seem simple enough when it is stated that he was lord of the manor of Rotherhithe, and that to his generous aid the erection, not only of Christ Church, but of St. Barnabas and more than one other church in the neighbourhood is due. The coffin in which the remains rest is of polished oak, covering a leaden shell. Over it was thrown a violet velvet pall, bordered with white satin. It bore no other decoration except a wreath of violets and camellias, a Latin cross, and the inscription, "Field-Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B. Died March 15th, 1875, in his 91st year." The epitaph of so distinguished a soldier could hardly be more modestly recorded.

DEATH OF JOHN MITCHEL.

("STANDARD," MARCH 22.)

THE adventurous career of a remarkable and an able man closed on Saturday in the death of John Mitchel, recently elected M. P. for Tipperary. A revolutionist all his lifetime in some sense or other, no man had less natural inducement to the turbulent career which he led. He was born sixty years ago in Derry—the very heart of Irish Protestantism. His father was a Unitarian minister, and a man of good family connections and placid temperament. Until he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a graduate, John Mitchel lived chiefly under his father's immediate influence. At college he was distinguished chiefly by his individuality of character, and his voracious reading of German and French literature. Leaving college he had no intention of leading either a literary or a political life. He was made a solicitor, and practised at Banbridge, in the county Down. He began his career in life by a bit of romance. Moving in good society he met the niece of Sir Wm. Verner, a leader among the Orangemen. Mitchel fell in love with her, proposed, was refused—not by the lady, but by her friends—and ultimately ran away with her and married her. At Banbridge, he chanced to meet with and make acquaintance of Mr. (now Sir) Charles Gavan Duffy. When O'Connell started the Repeal Association Mitchel became one of its earliest and most enthusiastic members. He was appointed a member of the Governing committee of the association. He never liked O'Connell—indeed, he only believed in him for a very brief period. There were a few other able young men in the association who had as little real faith in the tribune as had Mitchel himself. Among them was Thomas Davis, a young Protestant lawyer, from Cork, an intense student, an antiquarian, and a man of ability. Another of them was John Blake Dillon, also a barrister; and a member of an old Irish family; John Edward Pigott, son of the since Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer—also an able and a learned man; M'Nevin, and many others. These men formed the nucleus of what afterwards became the "Young Ireland" party. That party would never have existed but for a necessity of the Repeal Association. The Repeal movement had no organ in the press to represent its principles and chronicle its progress. Davis thought a newspaper a necessity. He and John Edward Pigott and Dillon determined to start one, and the *Nation* newspaper was the outcome. Mr Duffy was being prosecuted for articles of a seditious character in his Belfast newspaper at the time. He was invited to become the editor of the *Nation*, accepted the invitation, and thus through him Mitchel became one of the writers. But for two years he still practised as a solicitor.

After the state trial of 1843, in which O'Connell was condemned, after the failure of the monster meetings, Davis boldly went in for physical force. "These demonstrations," he said, "are ruining us; they are parading the soul out of us." Davis and Mitchel and the Young Irelanders differed from O'Connell on another matter. O'Connell denounced the Queen's University in Ireland as a collecting of Godless Colleges. Davis and his friends were glad to get education in any form and said so. O'Connell was charged even at this early date with receiving more money from the people and using it for his own purposes than he ought to have received. No accounts of the Repeal Association were published. To this Davis and his friends demurred, and called for the accounts. O'Connell, acknowledging the ability of his young followers, fancied they suspected him and looked upon them as enemies. On the death of Davis, Mitchel became the acting editor of the *Nation* newspaper, and from that moment the tone of the journal became more revolutionary than ever. Hatred of England and of everything English breathed in every line. The people were openly advised to learn the use of arms, and to prepare for the day when they might be called upon to use them. The Irish famine and the Coercion Bill of the time proved fruitful subjects for the fervid pens of the Young Ireland writers, and no opportunity was lost for preaching what one of them called "The holy gospel of hate." Mitchel became a dangerous man, not merely to English rule in Ireland, but to his own party. It was not long before he got the *Nation* into difficulties. For an article of his on the Coercion Bill, Duffy, the ostensible proprietor, was prosecuted, and Mitchel's brief account of the prosecution is characteristic of the deep hate which he felt for everything English. Writing of it, he says:—

"I undertook to conduct his defence, retained old Robert Holmes (a brother-in-law of Robert Emmett, executed for treason in 1803) to make the speech to the jury, knowing that Holmes would repeat, improve, and redouble all the sedition we were desirous to inculcate."

Duffy was acquitted, or rather his jury disagreed. By this time William Smith O'Brien, then an M. P., had come to be regarded as the outside political leader of the "Young Ireland" party, and he and Mr. O'Connell began to disagree on important questions. Eighty-two clubs were formed for the express purpose of cultivating physical force and promoting a revolution, and fierce war waged between O'Connell and his former followers. This sort of thing went on, Mitchel organising clubs, and he and his friends giving them fiery counsel in the *Nation*, until broken-hearted with the failure of his schemes, O'Connell died in 1847. The death of the Agitator killed the Repeal Association, and for the next few months the *Nation* and the Young Irelanders had everything political in Ireland their own way. But Mitchel did not long agree with his own party. Mr. Duffy was trembling for his paper, and as Mitchel refused to adopt any milder policy the two men parted. Mitchel declared for open war, and as Smith O'Brien and the Young Ireland Confederation objected to his plan of preventing the removal of provisions, breaking up the highways, and refusing to pay rent, Mitchel and 200 of his friends left the confederation. This was in 1847. For the second time he had left his associates, and on the one question, "physical force." He determined to set up as a revolutionist, on his own account, and started the *United Irishman* to express his views and further his policy. His purpose was frankly avowed in his first public letter, addressed to "The Right Honourable Lord Clarendon, Englishmen," and was to "educate the holy hatred (of England) to make it know itself, avow itself, arm itself, and, at last fill itself full. The young Irelanders from whom he separated himself went in for parliamentary agitation. Mitchel opposed it, and would have nothing but physical force. But his preaching could not long go unnoticed; his open defiance of all authority left the government no chance but to attempt the suppression of the *United Irishman* and its editor. For this purpose Mitchel was arrested, under the Treason felony Act, admitted to bail, and ultimately convicted—the first of his party condemned for the open incitation to insurrection.

The scene which took place at his trial is historical. He repeated his sedition in court, premised that others would follow him, and was asked by Dr., now Sir, John Gray, John Martin, now M. P. for Meath, and others to promise for them. He fades out of the history of Irish politics from this point. It was intended to attempt his rescue, he himself desired it, but his friends had not the means to make the attempt. He was sent to Bermuda, which he afterwards said to an English journalist then resident in Paris "saved his life," for even then he had been a sufferer from asthma. Of his life then and subsequently in Tasmania nothing need here be said. The recent debates on his election for Tipperary have made the story of his escape familiar. His career in America was as eccentric and as adventurous as his career in Ireland. When the war broke out he went into the trenches, and was proud that his son fell the first victim at Charleston Fort. Another son died at Ambeaton. After the war, he dared, unpardoned, to go to New York, was arrested, and at the solicitation of his fellow countrymen, released by the President. Thenceforward he took little part in politics; for a time he resided in Paris, and there acted as agent for the Fenians. After their collapse he did nothing political until he came home last year in search of health. Singularly enough he had longed for death in Ireland, and actually died in his father's house, to the very last consistent at least in one thing—his hatred of England and the English.

THE MURDER OF MR. MARGARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—There are so few in this country who can throw any light on the circumstances connected with the murder of the lamented Mr. Margary, so touchingly alluded to by Sir Henry Rawlinson at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, that the testimony of one who has been on the spot, and who all but met the same fate, must be specially interesting at the present moment.

The postman has just handed me a letter from a friend containing the testimony referred to. I give it in the writer's own words, merely premising that having known him intimately for many years I feel no hesitation myself in accepting the facts mentioned by him as conclusive evidence, when taken in connexion with the news we have recently had from Rangoon, as to the source from which this second defeat of our Western China Expedition has arisen. He says:—

"Knowing the treachery of the roving bands of dacoits who occupy those hills, and who are subsidized by the King of Burmah, it is obvious to me that he will now endeavour to show some zeal in trying to find out who the offenders are, and at the same time to hoodwink our people by professions of friendship, as he washes his hand of all responsibility in the affair.

"The place where Mr. Margary fell is not in Chinese territory but in the Burmese Shan territory. The chief of the place is, or was, a woman, a Tsaw-bwa Ka-dow, who goes to Mandalay from time to time and receives presents from the King. How was it that just a fortnight before Colonel Browne's expedition started the King sent an expedition on the same errand? Can you not see the closest parallel in this case to what he did with us under Sladen, when we were hemmed in for six weeks within 12 miles of that same Manwyne where poor Mr. Margary met his untimely end? It was when leaving Manwyne that Sladen was nearly shot, a volley having been fired at us from the opposite bank of the river. Sladen was immediately behind me, and a bullet which passed between us nearly unhorsed him. The King at that time had sent over a hundred men to stir the country up against us, and in addition to that he had sent another party to Momein by the Thein-nee route for the purpose of stopping Sladen's expedition, or, failing that, to counteract any good influence which it might have produced. All this was told to us by Ta Sa Kone, the Panthay Governor, when we were resident at Momein, and it was just the same with the French party under Lagree, who was attacked and had his party dispersed at Kiungee. Mark the coincidence. When we were waiting at Mandalay to go on with Sladen, Lagree had sent to the King of Burmah for permission to cross into Mandalay through Burmese territory. The Kiungee Tsaw-bwa was there receiving presents from the King, and probably along with them instructions how the French were to be disposed of. It was only when we reached Momein that we learned for the first time of Lagree's disaster. It was told to us by the Panthay Governor."

So much for the testimony of an eye-witness as to the policy which obtains in this interesting region. Permit me, at the expense of your valuable space, to add something to it.

My own interest in Burmah extends back 20 years and two-thirds of that time had consisted of personal experience in the country. I have had many interviews with His Majesty the King of Burmah, and am quite familiar with the mode of doing things which the King and his officials adopt. Of course, His Majesty's responsibility for all that his officials do is a necessary consequence, however remote they may be from the capital, which he himself never leaves, but those who are familiar with the corrupt system of administration which prevails in Upper Burmah—increasing according to the ratio of distance from the capital—can believe that the king may be personally honest and yet from sheer inability to control the machinations of his officials, prove the most treacherous, as he is the most plausible of our Asiatic neighbours. Why should we not accept the fact at once, that the King of Burmah is a puppet in the hands of a few officials and others who are inimical to British interest because they are personally interested in the plunder which they get out of the trade, such as it is at present, between Bhamo and Western China? The man who offers the highest price for the right to farm the Customs at Bhamo is the man who suits the King. If he pays the whole sum tendered he is victimised on the assumption that he has by misrepresentation got the farm too cheaply. If he fails in paying the amount, as generally happens, he is replaced by one who will be less scrupulous. Is it reasonable for Englishmen to expect sympathy and co-operation from these farmers in the effort to open up a trade with Western China, when it is evident that such a trade must be conducted under conditions which will foster it rather than those which at present strangle it? Some are disposed to ask why we should be there at all, and urge prudence and a due regard to our position as the great Asiatic Power which cannot accept a defeat as reasons why we should venture nothing. Others think that England is caution personified, and prove it in reference to this particular question by referring to the fact that we have been earnestly desiring to see communication established between Burmah and Western China for half a century, and it has not yet been effected. Our opportunities of doing so have been increasing since the termination of the first Burmese War in 1825. We have, it appears, no less than 13 different routes to choose from, and it is utterly preposterous to say that the King of Burmah would go to war with us on such grounds as the determination on our part to get this trade route established, even if it had not been specially provided for in our Treaties with him of 1862 and 1867. Whatever the King's motives at any time may be for going to war with us, this can never be one of them, because his interests will share equally with our own the benefits to be derived from its success. Who, then, is responsible for the present anomalous position in which we find ourselves placed? The answer is simple, a handful of brigands oscillating in their allegiance between Burmah and China, and true only to their own interests as plunderers of trade, hold the key of the position, and not only "the greatest Asiatic Power," but the whole civilized world remains in abeyance. I am not one thoughtlessly to underrate the difficulties connected with our Burmese policy, but I cannot help feeling that in many things we have, to our disadvantage, chosen the tortuous path and evaded the direct one, and that the disaster which we have now to deplore is in some degree the consequence.

As regards the question of protection to traders along the route between Bhamo and Momein, we have a police corps on our Burmese frontier, who have a task infinitely more difficult than this to perform, and they do it admirably. One tithe of the number of men which we find necessary to keep dacoity there in check would suffice to protect British traders on their journey along the 150 miles which separate Bhamo from Momein. Such a corps should be attached to the British Political Agency at the former place, and a hint at Mandalay to the effect that the first case of treachery to British interests would result in condign punishment to the offenders, would secure to our staff of trade police a very comfortable time of it, in a beautiful country with a delightful climate.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

London, March 24. VINDEX.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

(*Bell's Life*, March 20.)

As was generally anticipated, the Dark Blues have scored a third successive win in the annual athletic sports, and this time their victory is more decided than that which immediately preceded it, Cambridge only scoring three events out of the nine which formed yesterday's programme. This is, in a measure, owing to the loss of her two champions, E. J Davies and G. A. Templar, and it will, we fear, be some time before their places can be satisfactorily filled; still, there is plenty of good material to work upon, and some of the Light Blues will make their mark yet. On Friday Cambridge began well, G. H. Hales, last year's winner, again landing the Hammer Throwing, and beating his celebrated throw of 126ft 9in (the then farthest upon record), by three inches. J. D. Todd (Lincoln, Oxford) once more was second, and he, too, improved on his "'74" form, this time reaching 121ft 4in. The "Hundred" was rather a turn up, E. C. Myddleton-Evans (Magdalen), the Oxford "crack," being defeated, and easily too, by C. C. Woodland (Corpus), who led all the way, and carried the Light Blue colours past the post first by nearly two yards; W. C. R. Bedford (Clare, Camb) was third, and C. G. Todd (Magdalen, Oxford), though close up, never stood a chance, owing to getting off badly. No great form was displayed by even the winner as he failed to do better than the half second, although he decidedly did not have any the worst of the start. Evans certainly disappointed those who, crediting the Oxford times, were quite prepared to see him do 10 1-5sec. The High Jump, as was expected, fell to Oxford, but, through the "second string," M. G. Glazebrook (Balliol), who won at 5ft 8½in, and afterwards in a show jump cleared another inch, whilst M. Brooks (Brasenose), who last year astonished everybody by his marvellous leap of 5ft 11in. the highest on record, could not get beyond 5ft 7in. The Mile was the best race of the day, although one-sided as regards the rival blues, the Oxford men having it all their own way. E. R. Nicholls (Christ Church) cut out the running until the straight run in was reached, when E. A. Sanford (Christ Church) got up, and after a tough struggle just managed to breast the tape a yard in advance in 4min 34⅖sec. The Hurdle Race, too, was well contested, and although the runners did not show much fencing ability, they certainly were very evenly matched. A. B. Loder (Jesus, Camb) the winner, struck two or three of his obstacles, and H K Upcher (St John's), and C. A. Bayly (Lincoln), the two Oxford men, were not innocent of this fault, but Bedford cleared his obstacles in good style, and had he not lost quite three yards at the start would have been there or thereabouts at the finish. The Quarter was another interesting race T. Snow (New Oxford) and A. R. Lewis (Corpus, Cambridge) singling themselves out in the straight, and making a grand finish of it. Snow, however, was just too good for Lewis, and putting on a splendid spurt in the last 80 yards, won by a yard in 52⅖sec, which is a trifle quicker than last year's Quarter, and therefore shows a corresponding improvement on the part of the Cambridge man. In the Weight-Putting, S. S. Brown (St John's, Oxford) once more landed, but his winning put was nothing very great (36ft 2in). The Wide Jump, now that Davies has left is likely to become a much more open affair, though yesterday H. K. Upcher (St John's Oxford) who was second last year to Davies, managed to get over 21ft again, and of course won, none of his opponents being able to clear 20ft. The last event of the day, the Three Miles Race, was reckoned a somewhat open affair. F. Jefferson (Trinity Hall, Cambridge) having a great local reputation through winning his University race so easily, and opinions being divided as to which of the Oxford men was the better, W. R. H. Stevenson (New) or C. W. Bulpett (Trinity). The pair met at the Oxford University Sports, when Bulpett won; but it was generally considered that had Stevenson made more use of himself in the early part of the race, and not allowed Bulpett to get so far away, the result might have been otherwise. This seems all the more probable now, as yesterday, after a good race up to the last lap, when it came to real racing at the finish, Stevenson had far too much pace, and going away, he won by 20 yards; H. Russell (Keble), the other Oxford man, was third, a long way off, and Jefferson, the sheet anchor of the Light Blues, had to retire in the last mile through a stitch in his side.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

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Bombay, 10th April 1875.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

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On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s.

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ROTA TENT	Rs. 26
* PORTS	Rs. 18, 22, 27, 34
Fruity mature, and old crusted	
COGNACS—Our own	Rs. 22, 26, 30, 34
Our own Flasks	Rs. 17
B., D. & Co.'s	Rs. 21½, 24, 27, 38
In Barrels	22½
In Flasks	11½
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Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.

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Chateau Lafite	" 26	" "
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	" 15	" "
Liebfraumilch	" 20	" "
Steinwein	" 20	" "
Marcobrunner	" 25	" "
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.		
Ditto	" 26	per case of 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

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Bombay, 1st December 1874.

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KALBADAVIE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1875

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With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

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Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India. Particularly favourable for Military men.

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Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,

9, Elphinstone Circle. Manager and Actuary.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES:—53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

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TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND:

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY, FOR THE TIME BEING.

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THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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ACTING MEDICAL REFEREE:

DR. J. TEMPERLEY GRAY, MAZAGON.

AGENT:

J. SCOTT.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution and on the 31st October 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £42,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—

How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—

Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in In Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canad Dominion Stock, yield ing fully 5 per cent.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.

(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.

1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.
2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.
3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never lapses, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,

Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents

Bombay.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.

EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.

INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.

Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852		£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,868

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 6
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:

BERNARD HALL, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:

J. MONCRIEF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER:

T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks. It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets	Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	and
Frank Jefferson, Esq.	F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 12,910, assuring	£9,717,599-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,992,449-12-0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were	£967,709-5-5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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